

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(INCORPORATED)
J. P. FAULKNER, Manager
Entered at the Post-office at Berea, Ky., as second
class mail matter.

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the
way to keep up with modern
knowledge is to read a good
newspaper.

Vol. XIII.

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY 20, 1912

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No. 85



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R. R. COYLE

BEREA, KENTUCKY

The Federation of The World

Washington's Birthday Address by Dr. Hamilton Holt
of The Independent, in Berea College Chapel.

Dr. Holt introduced the subject of international peace by assigning its place in the great human problems. There are two great problems which every individual must face and settle for himself: (1) his personal religion, or his philosophy of life; (2) his support, the problem of keeping alive and comfortable.

Besides these two most important problems with which each person is confronted there are four others which are very important and interesting which we all ought to be able to help solve: (1) there is the economic problem, or the question of the distribution of wealth and property; (2) the problem of the proper place of women, their relation to industry, politics, business, and education; (3) the race problem; (4) and the problem of world-wide peace. All of these problems must be solved by the rules of justice.

After showing where the subject of international peace stands as related to the other great subjects Mr. Holt went on to show how great an advantage world-wide peace will be and what great strides have been made in that direction in the last decade or two. War cannot cease until there are efficient substitutes for war. The peace problem is but the problem of finding ways and means of doing between nations what has long been done within nations. At present nations settle disputes in a manner for which they would put to death their subjects for imitating. The desire for peace is old, and when racial, satisfactory and honorable substitutes for war can be found and established war will become a custom of the past only.

The speaker quoted Emanuel Kant: "War will not cease until the world is organized; and the world cannot safely be organized until the majority of the nations have representative governments." Since Kant's day democratic government has so spread that today there is not a great government on earth that is not representative to some degree, so that the first condition for world-wide peace is already satisfied.

Napoleon said: "The more I study history the more I am convinced of the inability of force to create anything durable." The first wish of George Washington was "to see the whole world at peace." Lowell said: "As for war, I call it murder. There you have it plain and flat—I don't want to go no further than my Testament for that."

"In any popular appeal to the emotions," said Dr. Holt, "those who sing 'Peace, perfect peace' and those who shout 'The army and navy forever' are pretty evenly matched. A man must be either a fool or a mollycoddle that can watch soldiers go by without feelings of patriotism."

"The practical solution is nothing less than a substitution of law for war through the organization or federation of the world and the development of international law. There is no such thing at the present as a code of international law binding upon the nations. What exists is a system of practice and opinions. The nations are at perfect liberty to accept or reject it as they please, and they do so. We must have some conscious political organization to give it sanction and validity. "A government is a great big peace society."

"Look over any of the nations in all history and in all of the nations in the world today and in those nations where there is the most political organization there is most law, and where there is most law there is most justice, and where there is most justice there is most peace. At present there are no satisfactory ways of settling all disputes between nations as between individuals, without war. Right and might, law and war, reason and force—if we don't have one we must have the other. In the past we have had the reign of war, in the future we should have only civil war. We are living at the end of the war era and at the beginning of the law era."

The speaker compared the relation that the nations bear to each other today to the relation of the thirteen colonies to each other in 1776. "When I attended the second Peace Conference at The Hague I tried to make Mr. Choate see the parallel between the federation of the world today and the federation of the colonies in '76. The inventions of steam and electricity, by annihilating space, have made the world smaller than the colonies were in 1776. The United States at

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REPUBLICANS HAVE TOO MANY GREAT MEN!

Mr. Roosevelt has elected to follow his hat into the ring and the indications are that there will be a lively bout. Just what the result will be it is not possible to say with certainty but it is pretty clear that the hat will hardly be worth the picking up when time is called at Chicago next June.

The Citizen honors the talents, courage and public services of Mr. Roosevelt, but adheres to its expressed conviction that Mr. Taft at this time will be a better candidate, and for the next four years a better president than the redoubtable Colonel.

We believe both men stand for ability and the welfare of the country. But we believe that Mr. Taft is in position to do more for real progress if he is kept in office another term. Moreover, we believe that Mr. Roosevelt's entrance upon the canvass at this time will expose him to certain accusations at the hands of those unfriendly which would greatly weaken his prospects of success.

THE RIGHTEOUS AT A DISADVANTAGE

On Feb. 1st, we published an editorial in The Citizen, entitled "No Local Self Government," which had reference to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring beer a commodity and legalizing its shipment from one state into another contiguous or non-contiguous state where laws exist prohibiting the sale, use and transportation of intoxicating liquors, etc.

In this editorial mention was also made of the fact that a bill had been introduced both in the United States Senate and House in December, 1911, making such shipment illegal, Congressman Sheppard having introduced the measure in the House and Senator Kenyon in the Senate.

We mention the matter again in order to further urge those in favor of temperance and prohibition to communicate with their senators or representatives, urging them to favor this bill, because it is perfectly plain that prohibition cannot prohibit as long as the United States Government over-rides the local or state government in this outlandish fashion.

We are further led to speak of the matter owing to the recent activity of the whiskey lobby at Frankfort, which, though excluded from both Houses, took advantage of the mails in an attempt to influence the members of the House, a letter from the President of the Model License League, Mr. Gilmore, being found on the desk of each member as he took his seat on the morning of the day the County Unit Measure was to be taken up in the House.

It is not our purpose to go into the specious argument of Mr. Gilmore, but his charge that the Anti-Saloon League would not favor prohibition if it prohibited seems to us to show conclusively, if any further proof were needed, the recklessness of the means used by the lobby. This letter also hypocritically pleads for an act "which shall make so-called dry territory really dry; that is, include a clause providing a penalty for the purchase and possession of alcoholic beverages in dry territory, and prevent any resident of any dry county from obtaining alcoholic beverages by mail or otherwise."

Of course no one believes for a moment that the Model License League favors any such clause, but we ourselves would favor it and we are sure the Anti-Saloon League wants prohibition to prohibit and would favor such a clause.

It is worthy of mention that at the very time Mr. Gilmore's letter was in the thought of the Legislature, a bill was introduced by a member opposed to the County Unit Measure, making it legal for Kentucky distillers to ship liquor into dry territory. This was urged under the guise of fairness, but of course was the real interpretation of the wish of the Model License League.

Just what will be the fate of the bill before Congress it is hard to say.

The forces of evil have the advantage of the forces of morality and right in that they have nothing else to do. They make their living out of the evils they advocate, while the good people must devote their chief attention to other things in order to make a livelihood and can only give a limited amount of time to combating the measures of the forces of lawlessness.

On a train coming from Barboursville last summer, the editor met Congressman Powers and had a lengthy conversation with him, and was pleased to learn then that he had in mind the introduction of such a bill as the Sheppard-Kenyon Bill above referred to. Within the last few days he has received a copy of Mr. Powers' Bill which was introduced into the House of Representatives, Feb. 8th, and is the same, word for word, as that printed in our issue of Feb. 1st. Just what Mr. Powers has in mind by introducing this bill now we don't know, unless it be simply to show that he favors the Sheppard-Kenyon Bill.

ANOTHER PROMISE FULFILLED

The College community and the citizens of Berea are placed under still greater obligations to the Lyceum Committee that has so ably provided for the entertainment of its patrons this year. Indeed the committee is making for itself a good reputation, and it is widely remarked that its word can be trusted, for every promise has been fulfilled. When announcement has been made that an entertainment or lecture is of the highest order it has been found to be so and to this confidence in the Committee must be attributed the very large audiences that have attended all the numbers this year.

The attention and intelligent appreciation of the Chapel audiences are becoming matters of comment, every lecturer or entertainer so far having expressed delight at the reception given.

The universal expression concerning the lecture by Mr. Ott, Saturday night, is that it was the best ever given here, and it was generally added by those who spoke of it, that it was the best ever heard. Mr. Ott's subject was "Sour Grapes," and the introduction was the Old Testament reference to the fathers having eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth being set on edge. As might be surmised from this quotation, he dealt mainly with heredity and hereditary influences. It is impossible to fittingly describe the lecture. Almost the entire field

of education, religion, ethics and philosophy was covered and in an inspiring and masterly manner. Emphasis was given time and again to the new doctrine of eugenics of which so much has been said in the editorial columns of The Citizen recently, and the plea for information and knowledge, on the part of the young and the old alike, respecting matters of life and subjects hitherto largely tabooed was earnest and convincing.

Mr. Ott is an artist of the highest order, possessing a fine and well controlled voice and an agreeable personality. He is capable of marshaling the accumulated wisdom and knowledge of the world and placing it before an audience in such a masterly and striking manner, accompanied, as it is, by wit and humor as to produce the profoundest impression. Indeed, one cannot conceive of the youngest student who heard him, going away and not forever being better owing to the privilege which he enjoyed.

BEREA COLLEGE HONOR ROLL 1911-12

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT

First Semester
Seniors.
William Andrew Adams, Argillite, Graup.
Alvin Lester Todd, Westhampton, Wm.
Brah May Cocks, Manfordville, Hart.
Mary May Pickering, Broadwell, O.
Juniors.
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ANTHONY AMERICAN FOUR-FOOT WIRE FENCE, 26c.

STAPLES THROWN IN :: :: :: :: AT

CHRISMAN'S

"THE FURNITURE MAN"

NEWS OF THE WEEK IN OUR OWN STATE

"Charter of Democracy" Proposed by Roosevelt—The President to Reply to the Colonel—Follows his Hat into the Ring—Politics Affects Congress—Mexican Situation Serious—Tripoli Annexed by Italy—Shusters Home—Light on McNamara Trial.

ROOSEVELT'S COLUMBUS SPEECH

Mr. Roosevelt's speech to which he gave the name, "A Charter of Democracy" was delivered in Columbus, Ohio, the 21st. It has been the chief topic of conversation among the politicians during the week. It met with pretty general favor among the insurgents, but it is entirely too radical for many of the leaders in the Republican party and even some of Mr. Roosevelt's warmest friends, Senator Lodge's dissent being especially noteworthy. Senator Bradley in a lengthy statement, issued at Washington, takes the Ex-President strongly to task, declaring that Mr. Roosevelt's doctrine is fraught with danger, and is more populist and socialistic than Democratic or Republican.

THE PRESIDENT WILL REPLY
It is reported from Washington that President Taft will reply to Mr. Roosevelt's Columbus speech and will take occasion to do so in a number of speeches that he is to make on a Western trip early in March. Mr. Taft is in hearty accord with much that Colonel Roosevelt said, but feels bound to take issue with him as to the Initiative and Referendum and the Recall of Judicial Decisions.

MR. ROOSEVELT FOLLOWS HIS HAT

On his way back to New York from Columbus, last week, Mr. Roosevelt, in response to an inquiry at Cleveland as to whether he would announce his candidacy replied, "My hat is in the ring." This was taken everywhere to mean that he would become a candidate. On Sunday evening his Secretary in New York made public his reply to the nine Governors, in which he stated that he would accept the nomination if it was tendered him. He thus follows his hat into the ring.

LITTLE LEGISLATION LIKELY

Among both Republicans and Democrats.
(Continued on Page Five)

Farmers' Institute Splits—Dr. McCormick Vindicated—The Perry Centennial—Now Up to Governor—Commission Form in Danger—Orphans Home Burns.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE AT FRANKFORT

The State Farmers' Institute began its annual session at Frankfort, Tuesday. A good program is being carried out though the attendance is not what it should be. Miss Barrows, who spent last week in Berea, is on the program for several addresses.

It will be remembered that former Commissioner of Agriculture, Rankin, tried to hold the institute just after the expiration of his term in Jan. but gave it up. He is now at Frankfort with his little faction and has organized a separate institute. The claim is that the chairman, T. J. Biggerstaff, elected at the last session, should preside. This, Commissioner Newman refuses to permit. Any way it is hard to see where Rankin comes in.

DR. MCCORMICK VINDICATED

Dr. J. N. McCormick, who seems to have been the real object of the investigation instituted by Madison's representative in the Legislature, has stood the test nobly, and it is reported that the committee will vindicate him and the Board of Health on all the charges preferred.

THE PERRY CENTENNIAL

A bill has passed the State Senate appropriating \$25,000 to enable Kentucky to take part in the Perry Victory Centennial, and it is thought the house will concur in the measure.

In general we think that celebrations of this kind are good and we don't want Kentucky to be behind, but this is a pretty large sum to go for sentiment when there are so many crying needs—for instance when it is proposed to appropriate so little to be used in the prevention of disease, and the advancement of education.

NOW UP TO THE GOVERNOR

Party platform pledges and the declarations of the candidates have been forgotten in the killing of the Bi-Partisan Prison Bill in both Houses, and the substitution of a Partisan Measure which is now up
(Continued on Page Five)

Four Fresh Cows and Two Work Horses FOR SALE

Henry Lengfellner

Good Roofing at a Reasonable Price

Henry Lengfellner

If you want a Good Job this Summer see

Henry Lengfellner

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The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Owens, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
One year \$1.00
Six Months60
Three Months35

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Aviators tell us that they are losing interest in the flying game, but eggs show no signs of coming down.

According to Edison's joyful news for newlyweds, concrete furniture is no longer an abstract proposition.

An effort is being made to establish a new alphabet. Even at that, it's as good a way to kill time as playing solitaire.

Some one has enriched the conscience fund of the Philadelphia treasury by 19 cents. Here's somebody evidently who is bound to have peace at any price.

Modern college football is too tame, according to some critics. If the colleges want something lively why not adopt the practice of holding peace conferences?

The restaurant oyster pearl fisheries are working on schedule time. A man in a New Jersey town found three pearls, valued at \$100 apiece, in his plate of oysters.

The greatest panic the country ever knew would follow if women refused to buy new clothes for six months, says a dreamer in convention. For panic substitute jubilee.

Connecticut couple announce that they were wedded during the Civil war and have kept the secret fifty years. And yet some people tell us that a woman cannot keep a secret.

A Kansas man who was intoxicated while serving as a juror was fined \$2 and harried from jury service forever. Now and then we think a sober and industrious man gets the worst of it.

One hundred high school girls in New York studying domestic science have adopted a real baby for demonstration purposes. That baby will be lucky if it survives its part in the field of science.

"Now somebody should submit a list of the world's greatest beans, since we are going in for the honoring of philanthropists." Don't believe twenty can be found that have laid an egg in a month.

"Boston is lacking in religion," says Dr. Abbot, but why should the Bostonese care as long as they have plenty of beans and codfish?

Germany's 17 dirigible war balloons are simply 17 gasbags sadly out of date. No other country is a bit alarmed by them.

The census man informs us that there are 16,502 jackasses in American cities. Evidently the census man has overlooked a few.

Crocodiles learn a word that the coal man would shed to express his grief because people are so extravagant in running their furnaces.

New Yorker strayed in the pathway of a bullet, but a diary which he had in his pocket stopped the bullet and saved his life. Another victory for literature.

A New York grass widow declares that she can't possibly provide for her five-year-old son on \$5,000 a year, which no doubt explains why she's a grass widow.

The Gaekwar of Baroda, recently prominent, makes way for the Kukukut of Urga, Russia's choice for the "outer" Mongolian monarchy.

Old age, according to a scientist, is a germ. The scientist may be right, but we have reason to believe that it is one of the unanswerable kind.

A Philadelphia bachelor, wealthy, killed himself because he was so lonely. Here was a case of misery not loving company well enough to marry it.

A New York society young woman has married a man she met in the slums, but probably she won't get to the divorce court any quicker than some of the fashionable women who married counts.

WON'T TALK ON NEW PRISON BILL.

WHEN ASKED IF HE WOULD SIGN BILL GOVERNOR MAINTAINED STRICT SILENCE.

NOT OBJECTIONABLE TO HIM

Capital Gossip Says Executive Overestimated Strength of His Friends, Representatives Brown and McCutcheon.

Frankfort.—While Governor McCreary has maintained silence relative to what brought about his change on the prison bill, there is a story going the rounds here to the effect that he was influenced in declaring for a bipartisan measure originally by the fear that Eli Brown and Harvey McCutcheon would be able to land the Republican members of the general assembly on any other proposition. He, it is said, made the mistake of overestimating the strength of Brown and McCutcheon, present prison commissioners, and when they issued their letter explaining that they had decided to keep hands off in the future, and make no effort to influence the legislators one way or the other, Governor McCreary was content to let the house pass a partisan bill, taking the position that he was powerless to dictate legislation, and that he had every confidence in the members of the general assembly to do what they believed to be for the best interests of the state.

When seen by a newspaper representative, and asked if he would sign the bill if it passes the senate, the governor replied:

See No Objection in Bill.

"Did you ever ask that question of a governor before?" he inquired of his interlocutor. The latter replied that he had not had much experience in dealing with governors, whereupon Governor McCreary ventured the opinion that had he asked the question it would not have been answered. "All that you can say for me is that the bill that passed the house today is not objectionable to me," he said.

Henry Schoberth, of Woodford county, who was defeated in that fight by Claude B. Terrell, of Trimble county, was supported by the present prison commissioners, and it is believed by some that Governor McCreary feared the Schoberth followers in the house would combine with the Republican members of that body to defeat any measure looking to the unseating of Brown and McCutcheon.

SOMERSET IS BOOMING.

Somerset.—Somerset has taken on another boom since the announcement that the Q. & C. railroad would begin at once changing engine crews at this place. The change affects several hundred men, who will move here at once. The United Water, Light and Traction company has announced that the car line would be extended at once to the Q. & C. shops in order to carry the men to their work. The line now runs within a half mile of the shops. The company also inaugurated an all-night car service. Already houses are in demand, and the rent sign which has been up for several years is now down and the houses are fast filling up.

BALD EAGLE KILLED.

Laurester.—John Simpson, of Judson, this county, killed a bald eagle which weighed fourteen pounds and measured seven and one-half feet from tip to tip. The eagle's feet had an expansion of six inches, the claws measuring two and one-half inches. The eagle was taken to its last, ferociously fighting a dog that charged it as it was brought to earth.

CONTRACT FOR EXTENSION.

Whitesburg.—The contract has been awarded for the Yount's Fork of Boone branch of the Lexington & Eastern in the Boone's Fork coal field. It will be six miles long. Along the route are veins seven to eleven feet in thickness of first-class coking coal, while there are virgin forests of hardwood. In the main Boone's Fork field there will be at least four branches of the L. & E.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Mt. Sterling.—Henry Meyers, formerly of this city, and his father and brother are in jail at Summerville, charged with the murder of French Hambrick at Richwood, W. Va., a few days ago. It is alleged that the three men assaulted Hambrick as he was coming home from a lodge meeting and stabbed him to death before assistance could reach him. Hambrick was a prominent business man and there are fears that there may be a lynching here.

HARDING TO HAVE PAPER.

Paducah.—Mayor C. L. Starks, of Hardin, a thriving village in Talloway county, was in Paducah arranging to buy a newspaper plant. He said a weekly paper would be published at Hardin as soon as the plant can be installed. The editor has not been selected. A new town hall has just been completed there. The new paper will give Talloway county three weekly publications, the other two being the Leader and News, both published at Murray, the county seat.

SCHOBERTH FOR CONGRESS.

Frankfort.—Harry A. Schoberth of Woodford, the present representative from that county has announced that he will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for congress in this district against Campbell Cantrill, and will begin at once an active canvass of the district.

The announcement followed a meeting of politicians held here recently, in which Desha Breckinridge of Lexington, J. N. Camden of Versailles, Geo. Percy Haley of Frankfort and others representing every county in this district participated.

It had been stated some weeks ago that at the proper time a candidate would be announced against Mr. Cantrill and it was believed by many at that time that Mr. Schoberth would be the man selected to make the race, as he is popular in his home county and a good speaker.

There are eight counties in this district, in which primaries will be held to decide who shall be the nominee. This will give both candidates time to make speeches in every county in the district.

Mr. Schoberth was the contending candidate for speaker of the house in the Democratic caucus the first of the present legislative session, but was defeated by Hon. Claude Terrell of Trimble.

LIQUOR SOLD ILLEGALLY.

Georgetown.—Jeff Luke, a former saloonkeeper here, was fined \$100 and costs in Scott circuit court on the charge of selling liquor in a local option territory. This case was on appeal from the lower court, where he was given a like fine besides a jail sentence of forty days. When Luke's soft drink establishment was raided, last July, three barrels of whisky were found.

SENSATION IN COURT.

Georgetown, in the circuit court here something of a sensation was caused when Attorney L. F. Sinclair and James F. Askew, representing the accused, filed a petition asking the removal of Judge R. L. Stout from the bench in the trial of City Treasurer John White, charged with assault on Editor Thomason, of the Georgetown News.

GATIFF BROUGHT BACK.

Mt. Vernon.—Sheriff Nicely and County Attorney Lewis have returned from New Mexico, bringing Moses Gatiff, charged with having killed Robert Rigby in this county in 1904. Gatiff immediately fled after the killing and wandered through the West for seven years, finally surrendering to Albuquerque, N. M., authorities.

EIGHT HURT IN EXPLOSION.

Lexington.—A dynamite explosion occurred at the Home Construction company's rock quarry at Viley Station, about three miles from Lexington, on the Frankfort pike, injuring four men, three white and one colored.

BOILER EXPLOSION, MAN HURT.

Mayfield.—Flues in the boiler at the tobacco rehandling house of R. F. Wright, in West Mayfield, exploded and injured the fireman, John Mitchell, so seriously that he will hardly recover. He was sealed from head to foot. The explosion was caused by cold water being turned in the boiler while the flues were red hot.

KY. TO PENSION CONFEDERATES.

Frankfort.—Pensions of \$10 a month for indigent and infirm Confederate soldiers in Kentucky are provided for in a bill which unanimously passed the state senate. Widows of soldiers to whom they were married later than 1890 are barred. The measure now will go to the house.

HENDERSON STRIKES WATER.

Henderson.—Water was struck at a depth of 175 feet in a test well sunk by the direction of the litter committee of the city council in its quest for pure water. The test well is located in Atkinson Park, near the waterworks pumping station. Mayor Thompson says that, after it is tested, it it proves all right for general use, several of these wells will be driven, and this water used instead of the river water.

BIGAMY CHARGE FALLS FLAT.

Fairmont.—Lena Saathoff, accused of bigamy, arrested on information of husband No. 1, who claims that after they were married at Oakland in 1903, the woman in 1911 eloped with George Saathoff and was illegally married to him, was released.

Mayfield.—The residence of Arthur C. Prince, near Pryorville, was destroyed by fire caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. The family barely escaped.

MULE EXECUTED FOR KICKING.

Lexington.—The death penalty in the punishment which Humano Officer L. L. Smith has decided to mete out to the 21-year-old mule which kicked and seriously injured Thomas Sloan, the 12-year-old son of Patrolman Frank Sloan. The mule was brought here to be sold or traded and kicked at everyone who came near it. Humano Officer Smith bought the mule for \$2, when he had the death penalty inflicted. The animal was immediately killed.

ROBERT CAMPBELL DIES.

McMeehan.—Stepping into the house from the yard on Baltimore street, Robert Campbell, aged 47 years, one of the most prominent citizens of Marshall county, said to his wife: "Do something quick for me," and then died. Death was due to a complication of diseases, but he was apparently in good health, although not working for the past few weeks. The survivors are his mother, three sisters, Miss Carrie, Miss Ellen and Mrs. Mary Schuck; also two brothers, John and Dr. H. P. Campbell, of Wheeling. Mr. Campbell was a member of the Knights of Pythias and also the Mechanics.

SURVEY FOR NEW ROAD.

Winchester.—Notwithstanding the cold weather, a surveying corps is busily engaged in the location of the new road which is proposed from this city, by way of Irvine, to connect with the new Lexington & Eastern extension beyond Jackson. The options on the right of way, taken some time ago, will expire March 1, but most of the land owners have extended options until July 1.

DAMS ON ELKHORN.

Whitesburg.—Work is being pushed upon a large concrete dam across Little Elkhorn, immediately above the new city of Jenkins. The dam will create a reservoir with a capacity of 65,000,000 gallons, and will supply Jenkins with water for municipal and domestic purposes. Higher up on Little Elkhorn, Goodwater dam, with a storage capacity of 1,000,000 gallons, has been completed.

SUCCEEDS COLONEL MOFFAT.

Frankfort.—With the approval of Governor McCreary, Adjutant General Haldeman appointed Wiley Dickerson of Henderson inspector general of the Kentucky National Guard. He fills the vacancy created by the resignation of Col. A. McLean Moffat.

SHEEP QUARANTINED.

Winchester.—Dr. Payne, government livestock inspector, is here in the interest of the enforcement of the law requiring the quarantine of sheep afflicted with the scab. The disease has almost disappeared, there being only one small flock in this county now affected. The quarantine can not be raised on Clark county, because these counties contain many infected flocks, it is said.

BUYS OUT COAL COMPANY.

Whitesburg.—It is reported that H. K. McIlharg, Jr., a wealthy capitalist of Radford, Va., has bought a controlling interest in the Empire Coal and iron corporation, a concern which owns several thousand acres of rich Wise county, Va., coal lands, a large percent of the properties lying along and contiguous to the Kentucky border.

APPEALS TO COURT.

Lexington.—W. Howard McOrkie, who was deposed as chairman of the board of public works by Mayor Cassidy, petitioned the circuit court to enjoin the mayor from removing him from the office, and L. P. Spurr, who was appointed to succeed him, from discharging the duties of the office. Judge Kerr will hear the arguments on the petition.

GIRL ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Fairmont.—Miss Edith Klein, aged 17, employed as a domestic in the home of Abe Friendham, drank a quantity of carbolic acid in an effort to commit suicide. Dr. Leroy Howard was called and attended the unfortunate girl and it is thought she will recover. Trouble over a love affair caused her to attempt her life.

RUN OVER BY L. & N. TRAIN.

Middlesboro.—"Judge" Wilson, a young man, was run over by an L. & N. freight train on the Wansota-Black mountain branch. Both of his legs were cut off. He was brought to Middlesboro and placed in the Kings' Daughters' hospital, where he died a few hours later.

Williamstown.—"Boss" Morgan, who killed W. D. Childers at Corinth, last fall, has been indicted for murder.

DAMAGES FOR INJURIES.

Paducah.—A compromise was effected in the damage suits of John M. Slaughter, Victor Maachmeyer and Noah Sands, members of the fire department, against the Illinois Central. They were injured last August in a collision between No. 3 hose wagon and an Illinois Central locomotive. Maachmeyer received \$1,000, Slaughter \$500 and Sands \$450. In the collision Driver Maurice Ingram was killed, and his wife was given a verdict for \$8,000.

MAKES TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Whitesburg.—J. E. Willoughby, chief construction engineer, Louisville & Nashville railroad, has just finished a tour of inspection of the new grade work of the Lexington & Eastern railroad from Jackson up the North Fork into Wright's Fork or Boone coal fields in this county, a distance of 110 miles. The entire trip was made on horseback. Mr. Willoughby was pleased with the progress of the works, and thinks trains will run by June 1.

PRAYER

By Rev. William Evans, Director
Bible Course, Moody Bible
Institute, Chicago

TEXT.—Lord, teach us to pray.—And He said unto them, When ye pray, say, Our Father.—Luke 11: 1, 2.



No subject can be of greater importance to the Christian than that of prayer. It is the Christian's vital breath. His spiritual nature can no more live without prayer than his physical nature can live without breathing. "Let me breathe or I die," says man; "let me pray or I die," says the Christian. Prayer is the native air of the child of God.

What is Prayer?

Prayer has been defined as "An offering up of our desires unto God for things agreeable to his will, in the name of Christ, with the confession of our sins and thankful acknowledgment of his mercies." Yet prayer is more than this; it is a dialogue, not a monologue. It is a revelation as well as a supplication. Prayer is not a mere venture and a voice of mine, but a vision and a voice divine.

In the heart of every one prayer is a sense of need, but a sense of need is not prayer. Prayer is asking for a felt need and asking God, not the universe, for it. Prayer is more than an asking. It is a receiving, a hearing, a learning of God, a converse and communion in which he has much to say and we have much to hear and learn.

The day in which we live is so full of possibilities that an intelligent man will not consider anything impossible. Years ago Morse was considered a fool because he asserted the possibility of communication between Washington and New York. Likewise Marconi was laughed at when he first advocated the idea of wireless telegraphy. Time and experience, however, have proven that these men were wise and not foolish.

Prayer is made possible to the Christian because of the revelation Christ has brought to the world, of the Father. It is only when we understand the true nature of God that prayer becomes possible. This revelation is brought to us only through Christ's interpretation of God. The God of science and philosophy does not furnish any incentive to pray. He, the scientist, describes the God of science as a double-faced something—mind and force—which lie behind all natural phenomena.

God is Called Father.

It is a remarkable thing to notice in almost every instance in the New Testament that when God is referred to in connection with prayer he is called Father. This in itself is an encouragement to prayer, as well as indicating that prayer is a possibility. It is expected that a child will ask its father for things it would not ask a stranger for. The fatherhood of God is not only a motive to prayer, but at the same time a thought which makes prayer both desirable and possible.

Do I find it hard to do as some people tell me—namely, "to pray all night"—let me not be discouraged; but remember that "like as a father" God deals with his children. I do not ask of my own child that he agonize all night when presenting to me a request. But you may say, "I am not sure that I obey properly." I reply, "Like as a father" Does an earthly parent not grant his child any petition until he properly obeys? "Like as a father," But, you say, "I do not understand God." Who does? Shall a father not grant a child's request until he is understood by the child? Then the child's request will never be granted. "Like as a father" He hears his children, and the Lord pitieth them that fear him.

But the Father to whom we are to pray is an almighty Father, one who is absolutely sovereign and omnipotent. There are no difficulties with God, and we must always remember that "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of." Whatever may be our opinion of the unchangeableness of God's laws, we must never forget that every promise made to the prayerful soul shall be fulfilled by a sovereign God, even though ten thousand of what we call unchangeable laws need to be (so called) broken.

Is it not true that we ourselves break laws to supply the needs of our own children? If my little child is dying of a burning fever in the middle of August and calls for ice when the temperature registers 100 degrees, if I know enough I can make ice, even though the temperature stands at 100, and answer the prayer of my child. If my boy is falling from a third story window, and hearing his affrighted call I rush to his help and catch him ere he touches the ground I not only save his life, but I break what may be called an unchangeable law—namely, the law of gravitation. So may we believe all things are possible with God.

HOME TOWN HELPS

BETTER HOUSING CALLED FOR

Community Can Not Be Made Attractive Without the Co-operation of the Builder.

"The housing problem is one of the most important aspects of home development and good homes are the keystone of the whole social arch," writes Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, in the annual report of that organization. Mr. Hartman discusses the housing problem in towns, and says in part:

"I want particularly to mention three aspects of the housing problem: the aesthetic, the social and the economic. For many years we have had in Massachusetts a succession of short-lived organizations developed to improve the appearance of towns. They have in the main died because their aim was superficial. Beauty cannot easily be engrafted upon rottenness. People are beginning to see that in a town in which every house is of good design and in which maintenance work is carefully looked after, there are those elements of art which when combined make for a beautiful community.

"The social aspects of the housing problem are enough, it seems to me, to cause every one of us to re-evaluate the values of the items covered in our efforts for social advance. Had homes are responsible for a large percentage of the immorality which the churches are trying to cure; they are responsible for a large part of the sickness the hospitals, dispensaries and nurses are trying to cure, and directly or through immorality or sickness they are responsible for much of the poverty the charities are trying to cure.

"The economic aspects of the housing problem are serious. Towns get, as a rule, that for which they bid. That is, if force of circumstances brings a large number of people to a town, the quality of these people will depend in large measure on the kind of homes which are offered them. If the people have to content themselves with the abandoned dwellings, out-buildings and similar inferior homes, they will be of an inferior type of people, because self-respecting people will not live in such homes.

"But when the people coming into a town are offered attractive homes on well planned streets self-respecting people will come, they will increase the taxable value of the town, they will pay their way through the schools, the streets and elsewhere, and they will decrease the per capita demand for all the remedial institutions.

"It is not enough to develop good homes. They must be maintained in a good condition. There is therefore a call for an active local health authority. To meet its conditions and needs every town must have a good law, the efficient enforcement of which will give the town what it needs in the way of houses and it must have an active board of health that will see that houses are always kept clean and sanitary."

To Beautify Vacant Lots.

Vacant lots will prove more valuable from a viewpoint of attractiveness if nothing else is the idea of a manager of a San Bernardino (Cal.) Insurance, loan and land company, who is making arrangements to set out thousands of deciduous fruit trees on the lots owned by the company, in various parts of the city.

These lots are at present barren in many respects, and through the planting of the fruit trees the appearance of the lot will be very much improved. Not only that, but it is figured that it will be more attractive to the buyer, and the results to buyer and company alike will be much greater.

It is the plan of the company to set the trees out and to have a competent horticulturist to care for them while they are adapting themselves to the soil in which they are planted. From ten to twelve or more fruit trees will be planted on each lot.

Dullest Hen in the Country.

While it is not possible to state the exact average production of eggs per hen in one year it is conservatively estimated in the United States to be about seventy. By improved methods of breeding, feeding and selection birds have been found with actual individual records of 200 to 257 eggs a year.

Only one hen has been found at Cornell that laid as high as 257 eggs in a year, but this one example of the degree of perfection to which the breeders' art has attained is valuable for the pace it sets for others to follow and surpass. The net profit obtained from the sale of these 257 eggs amounted to \$5.06.—Christian Herald.

Rapid Growth of White Pine.

After 258 years of white pine cutting, in Massachusetts alone, which by many is supposed to be denuded of timber, there were 238,000,000 feet of white pine alone cut in 1908 (government figures). The forest service further reports that "It is not improbable that a similar cut can be made every year in the future from the natural growth of white pine in that state."

TAFT ASKS RAISE IN POSTAL RATES

Urges Adoption Of Commission's Recommendation On Second-Class Mail.

PROFIT IN POSTAL SERVICE

For the First Time in History the Department Made Money—Adoption of Parcel Post System Again Is Urged.

Washington, Feb. 22.—According to the annual report of Postmaster General Hitchcock transmitted to congress today the postoffice department, for the first time in history, shows a profit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911.

Accompanying the document was the report of the commission on second-class mail matter appointed by joint resolution of congress on March 4 of last year and a brief message of the president, in which he called attention to the principal features of the two reports.

Would Increase Second-Class Rates. The report of the commission on second-class mail matter makes the following recommendations:

1. The rate of 2 cents a pound on copies mailed by publishers to subscribers, to news agents, and as sample copies, and by news agents to their subscribers or to other news agents.

2. The rate of 1 cent for each 4 ounces for copies mailed by other than publishers and news agents; that is, the present transient rate.

3. The present free-in-county privilege retained, but not extended.

The commission also recommended that the cent-a-copy rate for newspapers other than weeklies and for periodicals not exceeding 2 ounces in weight, and the 2-cent-a-copy rate for periodicals exceeding 2 ounces in weight, when mailed at a city letter-carrier office for local delivery, be abolished.

As to the effect and adequacy of the proposed increase of 1 cent a pound in postage the commission says:

"Such an increase will not, in the opinion of the commission, bring distress upon the publishers of newspapers and periodicals, or seriously interfere with the dissemination of useful news or information. A reasonable time should be allowed, after the rate is fixed, before it is put into effect. While the new rate will be very far from compensating the government for the carriage and handling of second-class matter, it will to some extent relieve the existing burden and result in a more equitable adjustment of rates."

Both the president and the postmaster general concur in the recommendations.

President Taft again concurs in the recommendation of the Postmaster General for the adoption of a parcel post system, suggesting the inauguration of such a service on rural routes and in the city delivery service first.

Ownership of Telegraph Opposed.

Hitchcock's recommendation for government ownership of the telegraph lines under the supervision of the postal service is not approved of by the president. Regarding this he says:

"There is only one recommendation in which I can not agree—that is one which recommends that the telegraph lines in the United States should be made a part of the postal system and operated in conjunction with the mail system. This presents a question of government ownership of public utilities which are now being conducted by private enterprise under franchises from the government. I believe that the true principle is that private enterprise should be permitted to carry on such public utilities under due regulation as to rates by proper authority rather than that the government should itself conduct them. This principle I favor because I do not think it in accordance with the best public policy thus greatly to increase the body of public servants."

The report of the Postmaster General is full of statements of changes in the organization and methods of the postal service made since the last annual report, and of tentative drafts of legislation embodying certain recommendations of the department which need legislation to carry them out. It also calls attention to the fact that the revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, amounted to \$237,879,823.60 and that the expenditures amounted to \$237,660,705.48, making a surplus of \$219,118.12.

The report shows that the postal savings system was begun experimentally in January, 1911, and that it has now been extended so as to include 7,500 presidential post offices, which includes practically all of the post offices of that class. Preparations are also being made to establish the system at about 40,000 fourth-class offices.

A Filar, All Right. Inquirer (at south station)—Where does this train go?

Brakeman—This train goes to New York in ten minutes.

Inquirer—Gee whiz! That's going some!

Just as Easy. "I would rather be happy than be rich," he declared.

"Oh, yes, so would I," she replied.

"But one might as well try to be happy without being rich as to be an angel without having to die."

MAY FREE BRANDT

REPORTED GOV. DIX WILL PARDON EX-VALET TO CLOSE THE CASE.

SCHIFF FACES INDICTMENT

District Attorney Bars New York Banker From Stand Last He Took Grand Jury Probs Into Plot Against Former Servant.

New York.—At the end of the first hearing on the fight to release Foulke E. Brandt, former valet for Mortimer H. Schiff, from serving the balance of 30 years of his prison sentence for burglary, District Attorney Whitman declared that Schiff and his lawyer, Howard S. Gans, face an indictment for conspiracy.

Counsel for the millionaire banker announced for the first time their intention to call Mrs. Schiff as a witness before United States Commissioner Hand.

A sensation was caused when Mrs. Schiff was for the first time brought directly into the case, when Delancy Nicoll of the Schiff counsel, declared that he would have a conspiracy to blacken the name of a woman, and demanded all papers in the case produced in court.

In view of the developments and the scope they may attain, it is hinted that Governor Dix may pardon Brandt to close the case.

In the hearing District Attorney Whitman insinuated that conspiracy charges were a present possibility and that the testimony of the Schiff and his lawyers, should it take the expected trend, might place them beyond the scope of the possible indictment.

Attorney General Carmody had outlined the state's attitude in the case—that of determining simply whether Brandt had had a fair trial.

"So far as I know," he said, "there is in the papers before the governor nothing reflecting on the honor of any woman. Therefore let us introduce only evidence bearing on his guilt or innocence. We are not here to air scandals or pursue rumors."

"To get at the bottom of this matter," said Mr. Nicoll, "I will call Mr. Schiff, Howard S. Gans and, if necessary, Mrs. Schiff."

"It is my duty to inform you," said the district attorney, springing to his feet, "that the witnesses suggested by Mr. Nicoll, if allowed to testify, might defeat this case. It is possible—possible, I repeat—that a charge of conspiracy may result."

Mr. Nicoll then proposed that Gans and Schiff take the stand voluntarily, waiving any immunity they might obtain by reason of their testimony. No decision in the case was announced.

Nicoll made an impassioned appeal that Brandt's application to the governor for a pardon be produced.

"We will show," he declared, "that this man asked for clemency on the ground that he had never committed burglary in the Schiff home, but had gone there at the invitation of Mrs. Schiff. We will lay bare all the details of the foul conspiracy to blacken the name of a woman, and we demand every paper, every record, every witness, to protect the honor of a reputable family and the reputation of a virtuous wife and mother."

"Rather than see aspersions cast on the name of a woman, my client would prefer to suffer in silence in prison," retorted Mirabeau L. Towns, counsel for Brandt.

FLIES ACROSS LAKE ERIE

Aviator Sandt Makes 28 Miles in 35 Minutes—But Falls on Return Trip.

Erie, Pa.—Earl Sandt, Erie's boy aviator, crossed the frozen lake here, establishing a record for American over-water flights, making the 28 miles between Erie and Long Point, a small Canadian village, directly across the lake, in 35 minutes.

At 5:50 p. m. Sandt started on the return trip from the Canadian side, but lost his way over the lake in the darkness. Finally his engine stopped while at an elevation of 2,000 feet and he was obliged to parachute down, landing ten miles from shore. The machine struck the ice with considerable violence and was damaged, but the aviator escaped injury.

ROAD INDICTED FOR REBATE

Three Railroad Companies and the Attraction Persons Involved in Law Violation.

Chicago.—Rebating indictments involving the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central and the Four railroads and officials of the lines were returned by a federal grand jury here. The indictments—four in number and each containing five counts—also name a number of the attractive people, who are charged in connection with the transportation of a number of burlesque companies.

Moving Pictures for Schools. New York.—Free moving picture shows are to be established in at least 100 of the larger public school buildings here, if an urgent appropriation denuded by Superintendent Maxwell is approved by the board of education.

Foss Pardons 81 in Year.

Boston.—Governor Foss has broken all New England records for the use of the pardoning power, having restored 81 prisoners to liberty during his year in office. His pardons include eleven murderers.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By Rev. William Evans, D. D., Director Bible Course, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

LESSON FOR MARCH 3

CALL OF THE FIRST DISCIPLES.

LESSON TEXT—MARK 1:14-20; Luke 5:1-11. MEMORY VERSES—6, 17. GOLDEN TEXT—The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few. Pray ye therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest.—Matt. 9:37-38.

(This exposition of the lesson is based on the narrative in Luke 5:1-11.)

Already in our previous lessons we have seen Christ as the founder of the Kingdom of Heaven upon the earth. He was born a king; his baptism was in a sense the inauguration of the kingdom. He himself thus prepared, we see him starting out to recruit the first members of his kingdom, who, in addition to being members of the kingdom themselves, should also be instrumental in enlisting others under its banner.

In the call of these first disciples, we recognize the essential conditions which were to underlie all subsequent calls of discipleship. To discover these conditions should be the purpose of all who teach this lesson. The fundamental condition, or conditions underlying entrance into the Kingdom of God, are forever the same with each succeeding generation. "The gifts and calling of God are without change."

We are told that the "crowds pressed upon Jesus to hear the Word of God." The preaching of the Word of God is always a drawing card. The crowds have not wearied of the preaching of the gospel, but only of the average preacher who fails to preach the gospel. Wherever you find a man who, like Moody, Torrey, Spurgeon, and many others, preaches the Word of God, there you will find the streets full of men and women still pressing to hear the message. Fire will always attract those who are cold, and food those who are hungry. So will the preaching of the simple gospel attract the hearts of men for whom it is prepared. The world was made for the gospel, and the gospel for the world.

All great sermons in the Bible were preached in the open air. If the people will not come to church, then let us take the church to them. If it was not beneath the dignity of Jesus Christ to hold open air meetings, it surely cannot be beneath any pretended and assumed dignity we may profess to possess. Let some ministers who, during the hot months of the year, prefer to sit in a parlor, go out into the open air and preach to the crowds. The best way to reach the masses is to go after them.

Jesus requested of these men the loan of their boats, and they at once complied with the Master's request. In other words, he asked these men to surrender their business for a little while to him. And they did. How magnificently he repaid them is seen in the miraculous draught of fishes. No man can surrender his business to Jesus Christ without eventually being a gainer by it. He "shall receive a hundredfold more in this life, and in the world to come life everlasting."

Next, Jesus requires that these men recognize him as knowing more about their business than they do themselves. He requires them to do what their own common sense tells them there is no use in doing. "This is evident by the answer of Peter: 'Lord we have toiled all night and caught nothing, nevertheless, etc.' The word 'Lord' meaning 'shipmaster.'"

Christ required from these men the surrender of their whole lives. They forsook their nets, and their business, and followed him. This was final and complete obedience. Ever after they were to devote their lives to catching men, not fish.

No man can enlist under the banner of Christ, nor become a member of the Kingdom of God, who is not willing to make an absolute surrender of himself and all that he has and expects to be to the Christ and his service. "So likewise, whosoever he be of you that forsaketh not all that he hath, he cannot be my disciple." Of course, Christ may not, in fact does not call upon us all to leave our daily vocation and become preachers or missionaries. No; oftentimes he calls upon us to do what is very much harder—to stay in business and use it for him and his kingdom. There can be no question, however, but that we can become Christ's disciples there must be the complete surrender of ourselves to his absolute and authoritative control. This is the crucial test of Christianity. And it is just at this point of unconditional surrender that many people hesitate and oftentimes refuse to comply with the terms of discipleship.

Impelled, yea, clearly stilled, in this call to membership in the kingdom, was the consecration of these fishermen to the task of catching men. In some Sunday schools, there is kept what is called a "Fishermen's Roll," on which there is recorded each Sunday the names of those who have brought in new members. It is a great work to bring others to Sunday school and to church; it is greater still to bring them to Jesus Christ. In the first chapter of John we have a detailed account of how these disciples caught their first "fish" for their "shipmaster."

ITALY GROWS LARGER

Two Vilayets Annexed by the Chamber of Deputies

Over 300,000 Square Miles Added to Italian Territory—People Celebrate the Event.

Rome.—Tripolitana and Cyrena are now part of the kingdom of Italy. A bill for the annexation of these Turkish vilayets, comprising an area of 350,000 square miles, was passed by the chamber of deputies by a vote of 431 to 38, amid cheering from the floor of the house and the public gallery.

Afterward the members who voted against annexation were roundly hissed. Only one member abstained from voting.

When the result became known enthusiasm prevailed everywhere, and the populace began a celebration.

Two hundred thousand demonstrators gathered in the square before the chamber, carrying flags, and demanding that Premier Giolitti come forth. The premier appeared and in a speech thanked the Romans for their confidence. He then asked them to disperse.

PROCLAIM TREVINO PRESIDENT.

Manifesto Issued Against Madero—High Officials Join New Movement.

El Paso, Tex.—A manifesto proclaiming Gen. Geronimo Trevino as president, and denouncing Francisco Madero as a "gringo lover," was printed and circulated in El Paso. The proclamation is signed by Gen. Pascual Orozco, Emilio Vasquez (without the Gomez), Andres Garza Galan and several other prominent Mexicans.

Authorship of the document is admitted by Gonzale C. Enrile, former Mexican consul at Brussels under the de la Harre provisional government. The manifesto in part says:

"Francisco I. Madero has profaned the banner of Mexico with the scurrilous hand of the Yankee, and the American capitol has backed him up in his revolutionary movements."

Ruling Against Darrow.

Los Angeles.—Presiding Judge Hutton ruled against Clarence S. Darrow, former chief counsel for the McNamara brothers, in his effort to procure a full transcript of the grand jury evidence on which he was indicted several weeks ago for alleged jury bribery. The court held that the incomplete transcript delivered by the state was sufficient.

Had Her Name in His Hat.

Mayville, Ky.—Superintendent Rosser, of the county infirmary, saw a marauder trying to open his meat-house door. Rosser aimed his gun at the man's head, fired and found a hat shot into ribbons. The hat contained the name of a well-known young woman. The would-be robber is being traced.

Colombia Invites Knox.

Washington.—Colombia virtually repudiated the action of its minister, Gen. Ospina, by sending through American Minister Du Bois, at Bogota, a cordial invitation to Secretary of State Knox to visit Colombian shores on his trip to the republics on the Caribbean sea.

Marble Made Secretary.

Washington.—John H. Marble, formerly of San Francisco, chief of the division of prosecutions of the interstate commerce commission, has been appointed secretary of the commission, to succeed Edward A. Moseley, who died last April.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Cattle—Active and strong; 10c to 15c higher. Shippers \$5.75@6.85, choice to extra \$6.90@7; butcher steers, extra \$6.25@6.50, good to choice \$5.50@6.15, common to fair \$4.35@5.25; heifers, extra \$5.60@6; good to choice \$4.75@5.50, common to fair \$3.25@4.25; cows, extra \$4.65@5, good to choice \$4.25@4.50, common to fair \$1.75@4; canners, \$1.50@2.75.

Hogs—Strong and scarce. Hogs \$4.25@5, extra \$4.10@5.25, fat hogs \$5@5.25. Calves—Active and strong, 25c to 50c higher. Extra \$9.50, fair to good \$8@9.25, common and large \$4.50@8.50.

Wool—Steady at yesterday's prices. Heavy hogs \$6.50@6.60, good to choice packers and butchers \$6.55@6.60, mixed packers \$6.45@6.55, atags \$3.25@6.25, common to choice heavy fat hogs \$4.25@5.50, pigs \$6, light shippers \$5.85@6.40, pigs (110 lbs. and less) \$4.25@5.75.

Sheep—Steady. Extra \$3.65@3.75, good to choice \$3.25@3.60, common to fair \$1.25@3.

Lambs—Strong. Extra \$6.85@7, good to choice \$6.25@6.75, common to fair \$4.25@6, yearlings \$4.25@5.25.

Morgan Swindled.

Berlin.—J. Pierrepont Morgan, according to a dispatch from Cairo, has been swindled out of \$40,000 on a purchase of Coptic manuscripts. The manuscripts have long been on the market at less than a tenth of that price without finding a purchaser.

Veteran Engineer Discharged.

Champaign, Ill.—Robert K. Stewart, for 25 years an engineer on the Illinois Central, was discharged because of the disaster at Kimmundry, in which J. T. Harahan and three others were killed.

Temperance

DRUNKENNESS CAN BE CURED

Records Show That 30 to 38 Per Cent of Those Treated Have Been Cured of Drink Habit.

Although it has been several years since Benjamin Rush declared that habitual drunkards were diseased persons, there are even yet many men and women today, Dr. R. E. Hyer declares, who do not agree with him, and consider it a waste of time to help them throw off this terrible burden under which they labor. It has been considered almost useless to undertake to cure anyone addicted to these habits, that all users were out of the pale of society and could never be restored to good manhood or womanhood, but from an experience of several hundred cases, covering every phase of the situation, the doctor asserts, "I am sure that those habits are as positively and certainly curable as are any of the curable diseases. This is a bold and broad statement and one not yet accepted by the general medical profession in all of its detail, but it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of anyone."

Dr. Hyer, for many years head of the Washingtonian home, Boston, as institution now in the fifty-second year of its experience, made a study of 8,000 cases that had formerly been under treatment, and found over 30 per cent sober and temperate. He says that "twenty-two years' experience in this work has taught me that the task is neither hopeless nor thankless, nor would it be if the measure of success had been lessened one-half from the known rate of percentage of cures."

Dr. Mason, formerly of the King's County home, New York, examined the records of 2,000 cases that had been away from the asylum for 10 years and found 37 per cent of all cases cured.

Dr. T. D. Crothers of Hartford, Conn., editor of the "Journal of Psychiatry," an author of much note, says: "The best authorities unite in considering 30 per cent of all patients remaining under treatment for one year or more as permanently cured."

ONE OF CARDINAL VIRTUES

Admirable Remarks Upon Subject of Temperance in Essay by President Hyde—It Is Self Control.

An essay by President Hyde on "The Cardinal Virtues" contains some most admirable remarks upon the subject of temperance. Of course he uses the word in its widest sense as self-restraint in all things. Temperance, says he, cuts off remorselessly whatever pleasures are inconsistent with the attainment of best results. The temperate man selects that which best fits his permanent ends.

The temptation to intemperance in drink comes chiefly from false ideas about pleasure. The man seeks enjoyment, but the injury is out of all proportion to the petty gains he receives. Today a man who permits himself to be seen drunk is not wanted for employ or partner or son-in-law or intimate friend. The man who keeps on using intoxicants when he knows they injure him confesses himself to be a slave and a fool. In view of the doubtful gain which even a moderate use of alcoholic liquor brings to those who interpret temporary exhilaration as permanent benefit, it is wisest to abstain. In view of the misery which liquor causes in the world, in view of the difficulty of using it without encouraging the abuse of it, and in view of what society would gain if its use were everywhere discouraged as a beverage—it is best to adopt a moderation which amounts to practical abstinence.

A man must practice stern self-control and rigid self-control. But he must do more than that. He must cultivate beauty and sweetness in his life.

He is not simply to cut off whatever pleasure proves inconsistent with the attainment of the highest and best purposes in his own life but he is to seek to be rightly related to his fellow men and to develop in himself those qualities which will add to the joy of living.

Alcohol Not Necessary.

"During twenty years' experience in the sea and on the snow in winter—an experience after an upbringing in soft places—I have found that alcohol has been entirely unnecessary for myself, and if ever I have the opportunity given to me to say a word at any time, or in any place, which will help to inhibit the use of alcohol as a beverage so long as I stand on my feet I shall be proud to get up and speak it."—Dr. Grenfell of Labrador.

The Morning Drink.

Doctor Jones, an Australian inspector general of Retreats for Inebriates, says that he would compel public-houses to keep closed till midday. He believes it is the morning drink, taken when little food has been eaten that does the most harm, and he holds that temperance reformers would do better to agitate for late opening than for early closing of licensed premises.

Drink Causes Crime.

"Not only is drink responsible for more crime than any other single cause but it is responsible for more than all other causes put together."—Mr. Justice Hughes, Victoria.

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Department of Berea College

(The Citizen is a specimen of our work.)

PRINTS HAND-BILLS, LETTER-HEADS, CARDS, REPORTS, SERMONS AND BOOKS IN THE BEST MANNER, AND AT LOWEST PRICES.

Your patronage is asked to help self-supporting students, and to insure your getting your money's worth.

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To those who have children to educate and wish to reside in Berea for a longer or shorter time to enjoy its educational advantages, the College has a number of houses, large and small, some of them partly furnished, to rent on reasonable terms. Address

THE COLLEGE TREASURER
BEREA, KY.

THE Berea Hospital

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HAS BEST OPERATING ROOM AND ALL MODERN APPLIANCES FOR CARE OF A LIMITED NUMBER OF PATIENTS. HOSPITAL TREATMENT GREATLY INCREASES PROSPECTS OF RECOVERY.

Rate One Dollar a day and up. Bond for prompt payment required. For further particulars address

THE BEREA HOSPITAL
BEREA, KY.

How's Business?

THIS ad. is directed at the man who has all the business in his line in this community.

Q Mr. Merchant—You say you've got it all. You're selling them all they'll buy, anyhow. But at the same time you would like more business.

Q Make this community buy more.

Q Advertise strongly, consistently, judiciously.

Q Suppose you can buy a lot of washtubs cheap; advertise a big washtub sale in this paper. Put in an inviting picture of a washtub where people can see it the minute they look at your ad. Talk strong on washtubs. And you'll find every woman in this vicinity who has been getting along with a rickety washtub for years and years will buy a new one from you.

Q That's creative business power.

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W. B.

Reduso and Nuform

Corsets

are made of Fabrics
World-known for their
DURABILITY
and **STRENGTH**



COYLE'S DRY GOODS STORE

You pay less—or get more

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

Office over Berea Bank & Trust Co.

DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock INSURANCE

Will sign your bond.
Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

North Bound Local
Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA 1:04 p. m. 3:53 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound Local
Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
BEREA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.
Knoxville 8:55 p. m. 9:50 a. m.

Express Trains
Stop to take on and let off passengers from beyond Dayton, O., or from Atlanta and beyond.

South Bound
Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.
BEREA 11:44 a. m.
North Bound
BEREA 4:46 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:37 p. m.

Messrs. C. C. Preston and U. S. Wyatt left last week for Texas where they will spend several days looking for a home.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Ellis, who have been detained at Boone Tavern on account of the illness of Mrs. Ellis, left, Monday, for Florida to visit relatives.

Mrs. Ernberg, who has charge of the Home Science Department, spent the latter part of last week in Cincinnati.

Everybody is happy because they have been to Welch's.

Mr. Joe Bender of Richmond was in town visiting friends and relatives, Saturday and Sunday.

Professors Dismore, Marsh and Matheny are attending the meeting of Superintendents at St. Louis this week.

Who said everybody didn't trade at Welch's?

The south end of the tabernacle has been fitted up for spat ball and quilt pitching for young men who feel full of life and enjoy such games.

Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for setting, 75 cents per setting of 15. Call at College Farm.

Kindling wood for sale. Call at College Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Adams have moved into the Blazer cottage on Center St.

Miss Ida Lewis who is a nurse at the Gibson Infirmary at Richmond was home from Saturday until Monday.

To do the greatest good to the greatest number of people is the slogan at Welch's.

KEEP SWEET

The best way on earth to do so is to buy candy, pencils, tablets, composition books, neckwear, hosiery, post cards, jewelry, chinaware, and get all your needs supplied at :

THE RACKET STORE

And don't forget the music and the place. Everybody knows where to find "THE RACKET STORE."

Mr. Jason Sexton who works in Lexington has been home for a visit. Mr. John Gabbard was in Richmond last week receiving treatment at the Gibson Infirmary.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Combs are the proud parents of a little daughter who came to their home last week.

Mr. Green Bales has been visiting his parents here for several days.

Misses Amelia and Bess McWhorter and their cousin Miss Jennie McWhorter who are students of the E. K. S. N. at Richmond spent from Saturday until Monday with home folks here.

The sale is over but we go on forever at Welch's.

A reception was held last Saturday afternoon at the home of Prof. and Mrs. Marsh in honor of Dr. Downing's birthday. A large number of the College students were present. The occasion was an entire surprise to Dr. Downing but was greatly enjoyed and appreciated by him.

Prof. Lewis and Dr. Davis were in Frankfort, Monday, in behalf of temperance legislation.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Sharpe of Beckley, W. Va., are making a visit with home folks and relatives.

Mrs. Fannie Demmon was in Richmond, Monday.

It's a story that never grows old—"Save that difference."

Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Bleknell who have been living in Trenton, Mich., have moved back to Berea.

Mr. Geo. French and family have moved from Chestnut St. to the west end of town.

Miss Carrie Spangier made a few days' visit home last week.

Miss Bertha Robinson has taken a position in the Racket Store.

Mr. B. Harris is home this week.

Messrs. Hayes and Gott are in Cincinnati this week buying their spring goods.

The College Library shows some very important new books on Nature study and on English Hymns, this week.

Next Monday, following chapel at 9:40, there will be a fire drill that will bring hose cart, chemical fire extinguishers and extension ladders into play.

Several hundred friends of Berea were praying for the success of the recent protracted meetings and many of them are now sending in their congratulations. Among others Rev. W. H. Baker of the class of '85, now at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, writes of his memory of similar meetings conducted by Rev. A. A. Myers and of a rising-bell prayer meeting in Howard Hall where Wm. E. Barton first publicly declared his decision to enter the ministry.

All teachers who can do so should attend the Louisville meeting of the Kentucky Educational Association on June 25-27. They should go to think and to work. They should go with the idea of getting something for the boys and girls of their county. They should bring back home many a thought, and many a new idea and greater inspiration.

Mr. Albert D. Hanson, class of '82, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel G. Hanson, was in Berea several days last week and this visiting his father and mother. Mr. Hanson's home is in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The panoramic picture of the grounds and students taken by Mr. Frank A. Carr of Frankfort, Ky., Friday, is unquestionably the best ever made for the College. The picture is more than four feet long and shows more than 1,000 students and teachers. It also includes the principal buildings.

Mr. W. H. Pigg of Blue Lick left, Wednesday morning, for Charleston, Ill., to visit his children there.

Rev. J. Verity, former pastor of the Union Church, is now at Middletown, Ohio, in Methodist work and has recently made a seventeen thousand mile trip through thirteen countries. Possibly he may visit Berea this spring and give an illustrated lecture on what he saw in Egypt and Palestine.

SALESMAN WANTED to look after our interest in Madison and adjacent counties. Sundry or Commission. Address Lincoln Oil Co., Cleveland, O.

Dr. Cowley and Miss Click are keeping our 1,300 students surprisingly well this winter. Several light cases of mumps are on hand and to prevent the spread of the trouble are put by themselves in a private house. All will be in class again in a week or ten days. The hospital also has two cases of pleurisy and seven of lagrippe.

CHICKS HATCHED TO ORDER

M. L. Spink is prepared to handle a limited amount of custom hatching.

COLLEGE GROUNDS PRIVATE

Notices are posted this week reminding the public that the College grounds are private and stating that they must not be entered by minors not connected with the school except as they pass to and from Chapel services, or have business with College officers.

This applies to all yards containing class-rooms or dormitories, but not to Lincoln Field.

CONFERENCE FOR EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH

The next Conference for Education in the South will be held at Nashville, Tenn., April 3, 4, and 5 next. The railroads have granted a rate of one and one half fare plus fifty cents. Tickets will be on sale from March 30, to April 5 inclusive, and will be good returning to April 20. This will be one of the greatest educational gatherings ever held in this country. Speakers of international reputations will be on the program. A large delegation should attend from Kentucky.

T. J. Coates,
State Supervisor of Rural Schools.

FUNERAL OF MARY PARSONS

Miss Mary Parsons, a former Berea student, pleasantly remembered by many of our teachers and citizens, died of typhoid fever at Niles, Mich., early this week, and her body will be buried in Berea by the side of her sister. Funeral services in the Union Church house, 3:30 Thursday afternoon.

Miss Parsons was born in Jackson County and spent many years with Mrs. Bacon, of Niles, Mich., who died about a year ago. Miss Parsons has a sister living in California and a sister, Mrs. Sloan, in Lancaster, Ky.

ROOSEVELT CLUB

Over fifty students met Monday night, Feb. 26th, and organized a

FARMERS

VULCAN and OLIVER Plows.

THOMAS Harrows, Cultivators and Corn Drills.

STUDEBAKER and OLD HICKORY Wagons.

A Complete Line of Grass Seeds.

"Save the Difference"

FIRE DRILL MONDAY

The efficiency of the College fire department is something that enables a great many people to sleep peacefully. On the rare occasions when Berea has a haze the college boys turn out and fight fire quite like veterans. The security of buildings on the campus and near it has been very great.

The monitors and janitors of the college buildings, under the command of Steenrod and Hudson, constitute the leading force in this great fire brigade. There are twenty-two hydrants in the college system, and a stream can be thrown to the roof of the highest building. Every dormitory contains fire buckets, and most of them chemical fire extinguishers. Chief buildings, like Ladies Hall, Lincoln and Parsons halls, are so planned as to have more than one interior staircase, and thus obviate the necessity of external fire escapes. The third stories of Science Hall, Boone, Gilbert and the Industrial, have had ropes for fire escapes, but the chief reliance has been upon the great extension ladders.

WANTED: All your turkeys and chickens at a good price.—J. S. Gott, Depot Street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Any one having a claim or claims against the estate of S. E. Welch, deceased, is hereby notified to present the same, properly verified, to John W. Welch, administrator, on or before April 2nd, 1912, or same will be barred.

John W. Welch, Admr.

KILLED BY FATHER

The Coroner's Jury, called Tuesday afternoon to inquire into the death of little Arthur Williams, son of William Williams, reached the verdict that the child died from violence at the hands of its father.

The evidence brought out at the inquest revealed a situation both pitiful and revolting. Williams has been married twice, his first wife being the mother of the three children, two of whom are now living, aged six and eight. The other, the subject of inquest, was between three and four years of age.

The second wife left the family a few weeks ago, stating, it is claimed, that she could not stay owing to fear that the father would do violence to the children.

These three children since then have been left alone in a destitute home from daylight till dark to care for themselves as best they could. The oldest boy states that they have only had bread to eat, rarely ever any meat or other food. The little boy that died, Monday evening, is reported to have been a very bright and active child, but mischievous or bad. The three children were visited last Sunday by Mr. Hunt, who has charge of the Mission Sunday School in that end of town. He inquired into their life, gaining the confidence of the oldest boy and stayed with them till night. The little boy, just before his arrival, had set the window blind on fire which came very near burning the house. Mr. Hunt reports that the oldest boy repeatedly said that his father would beat the child to death when he returned.

A short time after dark Mr. and Mrs. Byrd, who live in a house only a few feet from Williams, heard the father return and a few moments afterward, the screams of the smallest child and its pleadings with its father to stop whipping it. Then they heard a thud as if something had fallen or had been thrust to the floor and the crying ceased. A short time afterward they heard the oldest boy crying. Nothing more was known of the happenings until Monday morning about nine or ten o'clock when the neighbors were called in by another little boy, who had chanced to look in the house and found the child unconscious on the floor by the stove in which the fire had gone out. A doctor was immediately called but nothing could be done for it death following about five in the afternoon.

Williams was arrested after the inquest and taken to Richmond Jail by Deputy Sheriff Johnson, Wednesday morning, where he will await the action of the Grand Jury. He manifested great indifference to the charges and did not seem to be affected by the death of the child. However, he declared his innocence. The two little boys are to be taken to the Orphan Home.

The State now steps in and offers its pound of cure when a cure, of course, is impossible. This terrible deed ought to awaken this part of the country, at least, to the wisdom of prevention instead of cure.

FIRST DEATH IN KING'S REGIMENT OF 1912

Dr. Wm. H. Hubbard of Auburn, N. Y., who conducted the protracted meeting in 1905, started the idea of banding the converts together as "the King's Regiment of 1905" and the custom has proved a good one.

When the King's Regiment of 1912 was formed few could appreciate the truth of Brother Knight's words to the effect that life is uncertain, and even the young cannot tell what a day may bring forth. But one of that bright company has already been called away.

Harrison Wynn of Conway entered school Jan. 2nd, and was in the fifth grade, his principal teacher being Miss Evans. On Monday a week ago he went to the hospital for treatment for a cold, and the next day went to his home. On Thursday his sister was sent for because he

was seriously ill with pneumonia, and on Saturday he died. The news was not circulated in Berea in time to have a gathering of the Regiment in the College Chapel, but a few classmates and teachers attended the burial service at the M. E. church.

Harrison was a young man of fine promise, much beloved. His memory will be cherished by a very wide circle of friends.

THE PRISCILLA CLUB

The annual Guest Day meeting of the Priscilla Club was held last Thursday at the home of Mrs. J. R. Robertson. The various members of the Club invited a friend, which made the gathering quite a representative one of the ladies of the town and school. Special interest was taken in the meeting owing to the fact that it had been announced that the Club would consider the advisability of organizing an Associated Charities for Berea, and with that in view, Mrs. Cowley had been invited to address the ladies, which she did. Her address was very interesting, showing, as it did, the need of such an organization and the saving to individuals, churches and the various clubs that separately seek to meet the needs of the community in the matter of distribution of charity. She not only showed that such an organization would result in economy, but greater efficiency as well.

It is expected that a mass meeting will be called soon, where the general plan of such an organization will be taken up and thoroughly discussed.

NUGGETS FROM DIFFERENT MINES

No discontented man can ever be rich.

God is always looking for people who can be trusted with prosperity.

The devil hates the man who does as he would be done by.

A soft-covered book is a better hip-pocket friend than a six-shooter.

For pointers on Biology—See the Professor.

For pointers on Huiology—See his wife.

Those who heard Ott got

a lot for their money.

T. R. is Tatt's rival for the Republican nomination. With Hamilton Hott many will vote for the "Survival of the Fattest."

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.

FOR SALE

On Center Street a good lot known as the John Bales place. House and barn on lot. Good reason for selling. —owe money.—D. N. Welch.

BARGAIN IN LAND

A splendid bargain in 296 acres stock and fruit farm. This is real good land, and grows fine white barley tobacco, 100 acres in woodland. The best sand stone quarry in southern Indiana, fine for building and fence posts. A good well, everlasting spring and 2 good cisterns. A 5 room house, splendid barn and all necessary outbuildings and good outlet on public highway. Free delivery. School and churches handy. Reason for selling, failing health. For particulars call on or address Lee Hayes, Fredricksburg, Ind., Quarry Hill Farm, R. F. D. 18, or Oscar L. Hayes, Berea, Ky. Will sell for \$12.50 per acre if taken at once.

2 cans Tomatoes and 1 Corn,	25c
3 cans Corn	25c
3 cans Peas	25c
3 cans Pic Peaches	25c
Heavy Syrup Table Peaches,	20c
2 cans Waldorf Corn	25c
2 cans Waldorf Peas	25c
Waldorf Tomatoes	15c
Navy Beans	5c per pound
Choice Dried Peaches,	12 1/2c

AT

TATUM'S

Delivers Any Time

Reduced Prices

will continue for a few more days on all winter goods.

Suits & Overcoats

WORTH \$20.00 for \$14.50
WORTH \$15.00 for \$10.50
WORTH \$10.00 for \$7.50

Ladies' Skirts

WORTH \$10.00 for \$7.00
WORTH \$7.00 for \$4.75
WORTH \$5.00 for \$3.50

Ladies' Long Coats

WORTH \$15.00 for \$10.50
WORTH \$12.50 for \$8.75
WORTH \$10.00 for \$7.50

This is only a few of the Bargains we are offering. All Winter goods have been greatly reduced. NOW is the time to buy if you want to SAVE MONEY

"THE QUALITY STORE" OF
BEREA, KENTUCKY

HAYES & GOTT

Mr. Housekeeper:

Why not let the Telephone do some of the work at home and save your wife from fret and worry?

How many unnecessary steps it saves the housewife can only be realized by those who have the Telephone handy and would not do without it.

It is ever ready for use when needed worst and does not cost you anything for repairs or maintenance.

Your neighbor's wife has the advantage of a Telephone, why not yours?

BEREA TELEPHONE COMPANY

INCORPORATED

BEREA COLLEGE HONOR ROLL

Continued from page one

Mary Lorena Howard, Salyersville, Magoffin.

Sophomores.

Carlton K. Matson, Kingsville, O.

Dwight L. Scotts, Fredericktown, O.

Rauolph Foster Sellers, New Morefield, O.

Thomas Jefferson Terry, Jetta Creek, Breckinridge.

Mary Eleanor Coe, Summer, Iowa.

Anna Louise Frey, Zurich, Switzerland.

Isabelle Lee Harrison, Berea.

Agnus Rix Kidder, Inlay City, Mich.

Maggie Dale Taulbee, Campton, Wolfe.

Freshmen.

Leonard H. Ballard, Clover Bottom, Jackson.

Carroll Crow Batson, Cynthiana, Harrison.

Waldo Burton Davidson, Elmira, N. Y.

Louis J. Karnosh, Neffs, O.

Henry H. Lichwardt, Detroit, Mich.

Glennie Morris, Greenville, W. Va.

Hienrietta Augusta Beecher, Sandusky, O.

Gettie Merrill Boem, Jersey, O.

Bessie Cleo DeFord, Walnut Grove, Tulsa.

Lucy Harriett Holliday, Hazard, Perry.

Laura Ray, Major, Owsley.

Ora Myrtle Starns, Valley Oak, Pulaski.

Marie R. Steger, Fredonia, N. Y.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT

Fall Term

Third Year.

James Hillman, Herald, Va.

Mack Morgan, Mt. Vernon, Rockcastle.

Margaret Jane Johnson, LaFollette, Tenn.

Jessie Smith, Mauden, Jackson.

Rosella Roberts, Crescent City, Okla.

Second Year.

Creed Ony Harrison, Fearla, Lewis.

First Year.

Walter Thomas Prather, Fox, Eastli.

ACADEMY

First Semester

Fourth Year.

John Mark Imrie, London, Canada.

Alfred Campbell Sloop, Legg, Va.

Jennie Jones Elliott, Humphrey, Casey.

Third Year.

Luther Stephen Brown, Gosneyville, Wolfe.

Lee Parsons, Baraboo, Wis.

Henry Alexander Ritter, Toledo, O.

Arvid O. Sier, Lot, Whitley.

Dejia Holliday, Hazard, Perry.

Second Year.

Eunice Mary Parsons, Baraboo, Wis.

First Year.

Marion Barringer, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Abraham Lohrentz, Mound Ridge, Kan.

Maud Parsons, Drip Rock, Jackson.

Jessie Harriet Raine, Oberlin, O.

May Margaret Todd, Paint Lick, Garrard.

First Year.

Edward Cook, Sturgeon, Owsley.

Moune Hirschy, Berne, Ind.

Carl Howard, Lay, Knox.

Arthur Randolph Huff, Grayson, Carter.

Berubee Mays, Canon Bouito, N. M.

Henry George Murrell, London, Eng.

Leslie McKinley Sparks, Trinity, Lewis.

Ray Coffey Tanner, McKitley, Lincoln.

Robert W. Terrell, Xenia, O.

Frank B. Vaughn, Corbin, Whitley.

John L. Williams, Wallins Creek, Harlan.

Philip Clarence Wilson, Spencer, W. Va.

Hobin Earl Woodruff, Springfield, Mo.

Eunice Berger, St. Louisville, Ohio.

Edith Elizabeth Frost, Berea.

Ethor Green Gentry, Island City, Owsley.

Gertrude Theodora Green, Perryville, Boyle.

Eta Honeycutt, Mars Hill, N. C.

Cora E. Kelly, Everts, Harlan.

VOCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Fall Term

Agriculture I

Hugh Baker, Laurel Creek, Clay.

Business I.

Francis Pendleton, Whitesburg, Letcher.

Fluorence Marian Turner, Litchfield, O.

Carpentry II.

Cleveland Cady Frost, Berea.

Home Science I.

Rosa Lee Crouch, Springfield, Mo.

Ina Olga Curry, Croton, O.

Minerva E. Frost, Monday, Mich.

FOUNDATION SCHOOLS

Fall Term

8 Sr.

Larue Downey, Hillsboro, Fleming.

Ralph Abel Minter, Booneville, Owsley.

Owen O'Brien, Hillsboro, Fleming.

Pritchard Riddle, Beva, N. C.

Stella M. Flanery, Disney, Harlan.

Amor Lillian Heaton, Roan Mt., Tenn.

Carrie Bell Heaton, Roan Mt., Tenn.

Matilda Kuster, Beech, Mich.

7 Sr.

Howard McKinley Benfield, Hughes, N. C.

John Metcalf, Paint Lick, Garrard.

Milligan S. Wise, Altamont, N. C.

Marjorie Lee Bentley, Whitesburg, Letcher.

6 Sr.

Troy Frasier, Smoot Creek, Letcher.

Jennie Noonide McCurry, Senia, N. C.

Car.

INTER-COLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

At the meeting of the Kentucky Intercollegiate Track Association held in Lexington, Monday afternoon, January 29th, the following officers were elected: President, Prof. R. E. Monroe of Transylvania; Vice President, Dr. R. T. Hinton of Georgetown College; Secretary and Treasurer, D. Walter Morton, Berea; Official Record Keeper, Prof. T. V. Williams of Central University.

A Constitution and By-Laws were adopted and arrangements definitely made for the holding of the State Track Meet at the Lexington Fair Grounds on May 15, 1912.

Two hundred and eighty dollars has already been donated for prizes by Lexington business men, and more money is in sight for the same purpose. A silver loving cup will be given to the team making the highest number of points and thus winning the Meet, and a gold medal will be given to all who win first place in the various events, and silver and bronze medals to those who win second and third places. The Meet will close with a special Relay Race. Each man on the team which wins the race will also receive a gold medal.

Entries must be handed to the Secretary and Treasurer not later than May 1, 1912. Two men from each school will be allowed to start in each event, but the number of entries from each school will not be limited.

The events to be held are as follows:

1. 100 yard run, 2 p. m.

2. High Jump, 2 p. m.

3. Half-mile Run, 2.15 p. m.

4. 220 Yard Run, 2.30 p. m.

5. Pole Vault, 2.30 p. m.

6. High Hurdles, 2.45 p. m.

7. Hammer Throw, 2.45 p. m.

8. 440 Yard Run, 3.00 p. m.

9. Broad Jump, 3.00 p. m.

10. Low Hurdles, 3.45 p. m.

11. Shot Put, 3.45 p. m.

12. One Mile Run, 4.00 p. m.

13. Discus Throw, 4.00 p. m.

14. Relay Race, 4.30 p. m.

Exceptions for 1912. Field and Track Meet.

For 1912 there shall be no High Hurdles, the Low Hurdles taking the place on the program of the High Hurdles, and the Mile Run taking the place of Low Hurdles.

The Referee and Starter will be selected by the Secretary-Treasurer; the selection, however, to be acceptable to each of the other institutions, and, if possible, these men will come from outside the State of Kentucky and be thoroughly disinterested parties.

ties. Each one of the schools in the Association is to provide two men who are to act in official capacity as track judges, clerks of the course, announcers and field inspectors.

Students who have been at Berea for one whole semester will be, by agreement of the Committee, eligible to compete. Students who have been to Berea one semester in any previous year, who return at the beginning of the spring term and who have not attended in the interim any other institution of learning, are eligible.

The general consensus of opinion among the members of the Committee is that Berea stands the best chance of carrying off the honors this year. Track records and track interest in the state are not very good and the purpose of the Meet is to show the people of Kentucky what good clean healthy track sports may be. There are no state records officially in existence, and the keeper of the records will endeavor to collect authentic facts concerning best marks made in the various events.

It was agreed by the Committee to pay the traveling expenses of twelve men of each of these societies. This is a big advantage to Berea, since our traveling expenses are about four times that of any other member of the Association.

Let every Berea student who can possibly do anything in various events, or who thinks he can, join one of the track gymnasium classes now organizing.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Continued from first page

erats in Congress there seems to be a general apathy as to business. The political situation in both parties is such as to attract attention away from the halls of Legislation, and it is freely predicted that the session will be brought to a close as speedily as possible. And it is evident that such measures as are advocated will be framed to catch voters.

MEXICAN SITUATION SERIOUS

Mexico's new revolt has assumed such proportions as to arouse considerable talk of invasion on the part of the United States or intervention. Madero seems to have almost as serious a revolt to cope with as the one he led which displaced Diaz. Additional troops have been sent to the Mexican border by our government with orders to protect Americans with guns if necessary. Later, Jaurer has fallen in the hands of the revolutionists.

TRIPOLI ANNEXED

The Turko-Italian War goes on apace, but it is not very spectacular; at least reports are meagre. However, the Italian Government has announced the annexation of Tripoli and there is great rejoicing in Rome and the Peninsula.

SHUSTER HOME

W. Morgan Shuster, the American who was Persia's Treasurer General and who was forced to leave his post at the instigation of Russia, arrived in New York, Feb. 22.

CONFESSES GUILT

Franklin, the detective accused of being the tool of Attorney Darrow to bribe the Jury in the McNamara case in Los Angeles, which ended in a confession on the part of the McNamaras of their guilt, changed his plea of not guilty to guilty in the Los Angeles Court, Feb. 27th. Sentence has not been pronounced but will be in a few days. The case of Darrow

will be called soon and the whole dirty business will possibly be exposed.

DISASTROUS FIRE

A disastrous fire occurred in Houston, Texas, last Wednesday. A thousand people were left homeless and property destroyed amounting to upwards of five million dollars.

JEFFERSON COUNTY SCHOOL.

Kentucky Out of Step With the March of Education.

If you had not driven twelve miles from big, throbbing, pulsing Louisville along perfect roadways sprinkled with oil you would think you were far out in some rural community when you gaze at Rocky Hill school. It seems impossible for such a schoolhouse to be tolerated in a county as rich and prosperous as Jefferson. Its style of architecture is severely



ROCKY HILL SCHOOL.

simple. This idea of extreme simplicity is carried out in the veranda of red corrugated iron supported on plain 2 by 4 studding.

If the building, the main building, lacks beauty, the old coal house is much worse. It looks as if after years of wear and tear the neighbors had felt sorry for it and had had something of a donation party. This, of course, is merely a surmise, but it is the only possible solution to the general makeup of the building. Evidently one neighbor had donated some old red roofing tin. Another neighbor, seeing the need of a door, had sent over one that had been cut "kinder whopper jawed" and would



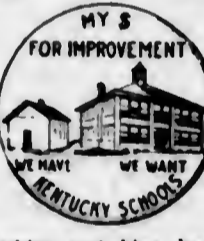
THE DOOR WAS "KINDER WHOPPER JAWED" not fit anywhere—then, having no hinges, it had been tacked on anyway and left standing wide open for the weeds to grow about it.

Jefferson county, with its trolley lines, its splendid roads, its wealth, should be an object lesson to the rest of the state in schools and school equipment, but she is just where the others are.

The whole state is out of step with the march of education.

The Boy Understood.

One of the educational committee in Louisville had pinned on his button and went out onto the street for a paper. While the boy was counting out the pennies in change he caught sight



of the white and blue button. He smiled and got onto his tiptoes and read slowly:

"My \$ for improvement Kentucky schools."

Again he smiled and, reaching out a grainy paw, exclaimed:

"Put it there and shake. I'm with you fellows, all right."

THE FEDERATION OF THE WORLD

Continued from first page

the present moment is in closer touch with any state of Europe, morally, mentally, financially, commercially, or even physically, than was the state of New York with any other state in 1776."

at The Hague, one in 1899 and one in 1907. The next meeting is to be in 1915, and great plans are already made for this coming conference. At

Cash and Small Profits

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Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Flour, Meal, Sugar, Coffee

Always The Best

Cash and Small Profits

Why Pay More?

Phone 60 **R. J. ENGLE**, Berea, Ky.

the first meeting at The Hague there was no nation willing to make it binding upon a nation to abide by the decision of any court of arbitration in any subject whatsoever. Within the eight years between the first and second conferences all the nations had changed their minds. In 1907 every nation was in favor of requiring certain subjects to be settled by arbitration.

The aim of the first Hague conference was to make war more humane, and they declared against the use of poisonous explosives, dropping projectiles from balloons, etc. Public sentiment changed much before the second meeting and they decided to prohibit bombardment of unfortified towns, and the declaration of war without due notice. Most important was the attempt to prevent war; this it did in three ways: the establishment of The Hague, which in itself does much to promote peace and arbitration; provision for a Commission of Inquiry before open hostilities begin; permission to a neutral nation to attempt to bring about peace between two warring nations even after war has begun.

Several nations have already decided to submit all questions to arbitration for final settlement. There is a great monument at the top of the Andes erected by Chile and Argentina to celebrate permanent peace between those two nations. This famous statue is the Christ of the Andes. It is made of old brass cannon and when completed was taken to the very top of the Andes by the soldiers and sailors of the two nations. It has the inscription: "Sooner shall these mountains crumble in dust than that Chilians and Argentines break the peace which at the feet of Christ the Redeemer they have sworn to maintain."

Governor James B. McCreary has the honor of having taken the first official step to organize the world for peace. In 1888 Gov. McCreary introduced the bill in Congress which established the Pan-American Conference. These conferences are the legislative branch of the Pan-American Federation of Republics. They have already met four times and they meet regularly.

The nations are getting acquainted—there are even baseball teams that make foreign trips, great universities exchange professors according to agreements. There are many national and international societies devoted to promoting world-wide peace. Chief of these is the Inter-parliamentary Union composed of 2,500 members of national parliaments and congresses of the world. When it is remembered that there are only about 15,000 men in all the congresses or parliaments of the great nations it is seen that a large percent of them are not only in favor of peace but working for it.

Some people think there should be a war about once a generation to give

the men a chance to smell powder and make them brave and patriotic. The late Prof. William James, of Harvard, suggested that we organize troops to reclaim the great desert areas of the world and find other helpful ways of calling forth the heroic in men.

Dr. Holt says that The Hague will take the place among the "United Nations" that our Supreme Court holds among the "United States." "The United Nations succeeds the United States." The United States came into existence with the Articles of Confederation; so the United Nations at this moment exists because of The Hague. Some time we will have an international executive, whether it is one man or a council of men. "Let us add to the Declaration of Independence a Declaration of Interdependence." We shall have at last Tennyson's dream of the "parliament of man and the federation of the world" and for the first time since the Prince of Peace died on Calvary to make men free we may have peace on earth and good will to men."

IN OUR OWN STATE

Continued from first page

to the Governor for his signature, it having passed the Senate, Monday. The bill is a little better than it was feared it would be in that it does not provide for the continuance in office of the present prison commissioners, Brown and McCutcheon. But it is a Partisan Measure and there may soon be another machine as powerful as the Brown-McCutcheon Machine.

COMMISSION FORM IN DANGER
Lexington last fall voted and passed upon a commission form of government. At the same time officers were elected under the old form. It was generally understood if the commission form should be adopted that the officers elected would have but one year to serve; yet the will of the people is in the way to be overruled, for there is a bill before the Legislature providing for the continuance in office of the present incumbents for their full term of four years. The Legislature is about to commit itself to the doctrine that officers are for the office holders instead of for the people.

FIRE DESTROYS CHILDREN'S HOME

The Home of colored orphans in Lexington was destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. There were 34 children in the building, all but three of whom escaped or were rescued. It was thought that all had gotten onto an upper porch in front of the building, but it seems that three in the panic must have run back into the flames. They range in age from 4 to 9 years. A call has been issued to the benevolent in the city and the state for aid, and contributions should be sent to the Lexington Leader or Herald. The origin of the fire is not known.

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HARDWARE, PAINTS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND GROCERIES

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Fresh and cured meats and lard, Fish and Oysters. Call for what you want and get what you call for. Highest market price paid for butter, eggs, chickens.

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Chester Parks—The Feed Man
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FOR EVERYTHING TO EAT

In addition to the advantages of getting the very best grade of goods in our line at a reasonable price, we are in a position to show you how to obtain a handsome set of "ROGERS' SILVERWARE" at about one-third the regular price.

The SKY-MAN

HENRY KETCHUM WEBSTER
ILLUSTRATIONS BY CHAS. W. ROSSER
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SYNOPSIS.

Philip Cayley, accused of a crime of which he is not guilty, resigns from the army in disgrace and his affection for his friend, Lieut. Perry Hunter, turns to hatred. Cayley seeks solitude, where he perfects a flying machine. While soaring over the Arctic regions, he picks up a curiously shaped stick he had seen in the assassin's hand. Mounting again, he discovers a yacht anchored in the bay. Descending near the steamer, he meets a girl on an ice floe. He learns that the girl's name is Jeanne Fielding and that the yacht has come north to seek signs of her father, Captain Fielding, an arctic explorer. A party from the yacht is making search ashore. After Cayley departs, Jeanne finds that he had dropped a curiously shaped stick. Captain Planck and the surviving crew of his wrecked whaler are in hiding on the coast. A giant ruffian named Roscoe, had murdered Fielding and his two companions, after the explorer had revealed the location of an enormous ledge of pure gold. Roscoe then took command of the party. It develops that the ruffian had committed the murder witnessed by Cayley. Roscoe plans to capture the yacht and escape with a big load of gold. Jeanne tells Fanshaw, owner of the yacht, about the visit of the sky-man and shows him the stick left by Cayley. Fanshaw declares that it is an Eskimo throwing-stick, used to shoot Jaria. Tom Fanshaw returns from the searching party with a sprained ankle. Perry Hunter is found murdered and Cayley is accused of the crime but Jeanne believes him innocent. A relief party goes to find the searchers. Tom professes his love for Jeanne. She rows ashore and enters an abandoned hut, and there finds her father's diary, which discloses the explorer's suspicion of Roscoe. The ruffian returns to the hut and sees Jeanne.

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

At the sound of it, he drew himself up, towering, before her, and, so, became visible to her—a monstrous, blurred, uncertain shape.

And she cried out, this time in terror. Then, before he could spring upon her and kill her with his hands, as his brutish instinct of rage urged him to do, he started back suddenly, and himself cried out:

For a faint circle of light, waving, wandering, unearthly, was shining straight down upon both of them through the fog—out of the sky itself.

Looking up, he saw overhead a single, great luminous eye, and in the reflection of its own light upon the ice, very faintly, the fabric of outstretched wings.

Then from up there, overhead, he heard a voice—a quiet voice, "I'm here," it said. "Don't be afraid."

Blindly, Roscoe flung up his hands, whirled around and fled, like a man haggard, down the shore.

As he did so, he heard a ragged volley of shots from the direction of the Aurora. This sound of plain human fighting, which he understood and did not fear, helped restore to equilibrium his mind, which a moment before had been tottering to absolute destruction.

Once he could get back to his boat and feel the oars under his hands again—once he found himself pulling out toward the yacht, no matter how desperate the odds awaiting him there might be against him, he would, he felt, he himself once more.

He ran on and on down the beach. He had not passed his boat, he knew; but he finally realized that he had passed the place where he had brought the boat ashore.

Then from up there overhead he heard a voice.

He felt her trembling. Whether with cold or dread, he did not know, but he took her arm and steadied her with the pressure of his own.

"Come back to the hut," he said. "The situation isn't as bad as you think. I'll tell you when we get to shelter where we can talk."

She turned obediently, and breathed the icy slope with him. Neither spoke again until they were safe in the lee of the hut. Then he said:

"I don't think Fanshaw is alone there on the yacht. The relief party and the first party from the Aurora got together some time this afternoon and started back toward the shore. They should be aboard the yacht by now, though when the fog fell it put an end to my activities. The Walrus people have undoubtedly attacked them, but they shouldn't have any trouble in beating them off. They outnumber them and they are better armed; in fact, so far as I know, the Walrus people aren't armed at all. They knew—your people I mean—that the yacht was likely to be attacked. I told them so myself, and then their pretended guide confessed."

"How did you know about the Walrus?" she asked curiously.

"The Portuguese was one of them; he had guided your first party down into a little valley of perpetual fog, under orders to abandon them there. When he saw me sailing about overhead—through the fog, you know—he broke down and confessed and then—well, he made a clean breast of it. He knew nothing of the details of his leader's plans; but the mere fact that he had been delegated to guide the party into a place from which it was to be expected they could never get out, was conclusive as to his intentions at least."

He had spoken rather disconnectedly, his sentences punctuated by the sounds of firing from the yacht. By the time he finished they were almost continuous.

"Why does it sound so much fainter than it did?" she asked. "It's not nearly so loud as that first volley we heard."

"It's a trick of the fog, very likely," he said. "Fog is a frightfully treacherous thing. It deceives men's ears as well as their eyes. There's no judging distance through it. When you cried out just now, I couldn't tell whether you were 50 feet below me or 500 feet. I was up above it, you see, and I hadn't any way of telling how deep it was. There! Do you hear?" he went on. "The firing has stopped altogether. Your people are almost certainly safe."

"Will you let me go inside this hut," he asked, "and see if it is habitable? If it is, you'd better go in and let me make you as comfortable as I can. I don't think you need have any fears about the Walrus people. And worrying wouldn't do any good any way. There's nothing we can do but wait for daylight. Nothing can happen anywhere until then."

He had, very distinctly, in mind what might happen then if the Walrus people were repulsed from the yacht. Unless they were all destroyed in the attack, they would undoubtedly make trouble as soon as morning revealed the fact that they had two hostages in their hands. But he could fight them off better from the doorway of the hut than from anywhere else. And there was no need of troubling the girl with that consideration, not for the present, at least.

"It's all right in there," she said. "I spent I don't know how many hours there reading before you came. But the candle has burned out."

The open door behind them gave access into a tiny shed, protruding from the corner of the hut and serving, evidently, as a vestibule for it. The inner door, a heavier and stronger affair, opening at right angles to it, gave access to the interior of the hut.

Cayley switched on his bull's-eye and cast a brief glance about the room. There were two or three rude, flimsy-looking doors which undoubtedly opened into small, cabin-like bedrooms; but the principal part of the hut was taken up by the room in which they found themselves.

Cayley set his little bull's-eye on a shelf where they could make the most of its thin pencil of light. He then turned his attention to the door, and after a little struggle succeeded in getting it shut, and, what was more, securely bolted, by means of a heavy wooden bar which dropped into an iron catch. If they were attacked with the first of the daylight, this place would afford them security until the people from the Aurora could come to their rescue. His revolver was a Colt, 45, and his belt was full of cartridges. With that weapon, he remembered that he had once been considered the best shot in the army.

The girl, when he turned to look at her, was seated on the edge of a bunk at the other side of the hut. Her pallor, the traces of tears he could see in her eyes, the pathetic droop to her lips, all emphasized the thing her voice had told him already, namely, that some emotional crisis, which she had been through in those recent hours, had left her quite exhausted.

Without a word, he turned to his bundle which he had deposited in a corner of the room, and fished out from it his sheep-skin sleeping bag. It was not until he approached her, with it across his arm, that his eye fell upon the rosewood box and the morocco-bound book which lay beside it.

Her eye followed him. "They're father's papers," she said. "I found the box in here. That's why I stayed. I wait a minute," he interrupted. He took up the book with a gentleness almost reverent, laid it in the little chest and set it down on the floor beside the bunk.

The quality of the act brought the too ready tears to her eyes, but he did

CHAPTER IX.

Waiting for Dawn.

Cayley wheeled so that he headed up into the wind and dropped, facing the girl and with his back to her retreating assailant. He had to drop almost vertically in order to avoid being blown out into the sea after he struck the ice. Even as it was, he went slithering down the glassy slope toward the water, and only managed to check his impetus by throwing himself flat on his face and clutching at a hummock which chanced to offer him a precarious hold. He had come down "all adrift" as sailors say, and his monstrous wings, powerless for flight but instinct with flapping perversity, cost him a momentary struggle while he was getting them bunched into controllable shape.

But, thanks as much to luck as to skill, he presently found himself upon his feet uninjured. He at once set out, making what baste he could, across the ice toward where he had last seen the girl, shouting up the gale to her at the same time, to know if she were safe. He heard no answer, but presently made her out, dimly, only a pace or two away. His first act then, even before speaking, was to take out his pocket electric bull's-eye and turn it full upon her.

"It's just to make sure you're not hurt—that I really got down here in time," he apologized. "I wish I might have saved you the terror, but I wasn't until you cried out that I knew—"

"I'm not hurt," she assured him. "I'm a little dazed, that's all—No, not with fright, with wonder. I hardly had time to be frightened. But I thought you'd gone this morning, that you had abandoned us just as you said you would. And yet, when I cried out just now, for help, it was you that I called to. . . . And then you came, out of the sky, just as I was sure you would. For I was certain, with the same certainty one has in dreams. Now, that it's over, I find myself wondering again if you are real. I'm not hurt at all."

Before he could find anything to say in answer, they heard another shot, muffled in the fog, from the direction of the Aurora, and in prompt reply to it, another volley.

"Wasn't there firing before?" she asked. "Can any one be attacking the yacht? There is no one there but Tom, you know, and he's disabled. Can't we—can't I, get out there any way? The boat I came ashore in is right here."

Without making her any answer, he carried the unwieldy bundle his wings made into the hut and left it there, then returned to her and offered her his hand.

"We'll go down and look for your boat," he said.

Along the water's edge they searched, aided by the little beam from his bull's-eye, the sound of intermittent firing from the yacht urging haste all the while. But it did not take long to force the conviction upon them that the boat was gone. Blown adrift, most likely, was Cayley's explanation.

He felt her trembling. Whether with cold or dread, he did not know, but he took her arm and steadied her with the pressure of his own.

"Come back to the hut," he said. "The situation isn't as bad as you think. I'll tell you when we get to shelter where we can talk."

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not look up at her to surprise them there. "Now," he said, "I'm going to take off these boots of yours, which are wet, but which will serve excellently, nevertheless, for a pillow, and you are to take off that heavy coat and get inside this bag. Have you ever slept in one?"

He was already tugging at one of the boots, and her protest went unheeded—it was only a half-hearted protest after all.

When he had taken off the boots, she submitted, without demur, to his unfastening the frogs on her heavy seal-skin coat and slipping it off her shoulders.

When finally, with some assistance from him, she neeled down inside the great fleece-lined bag, when he had rolled her small boots into a bundle and made a pillow of them for her head, as he had said he would, she exclaimed, half-rebellingly, at the comfort of it all.

"It is so deliciously warm and soft," she said. "I didn't know you were just being a luxurious sybarite when you refused a mattress and a pair of blankets on the yacht. If only you could be warm, too, and comfortable."

"I shall be," he assured her. "I'll make a cushion of that great coat of yours and sit down here at the foot of the bunk. You're not to bother about me. You're to prove the efficacy of the sleeping bag by going to sleep in it."

"And what will you do all the while sitting there and keeping watch? Would you—would you like to read father's journal? If you would, I'd like to have you, after what you said long ago about the men who risked and lost their lives trying to reach the pole. I think if you will read that book, you will understand, in spite of your wings. And—well, I'd like to have you understand."

He moved the bull's-eye to another part of the hut, where the light from it would not shine in her eyes, and would illuminate the pages of the book she offered him to read, while he sat, wrapped in her great coat, at the foot of the bunk.

Once as he passed by her in the completion of these arrangements, she withdrew her hand from the bag and held it out to him. "You've been very good to be," she said—"I don't mean by risking your life and plunging down into that bank of fog when you knew I was in danger. A brave man would do that, I suppose—some brave men, any way. But you've been better than that."

He told her not to talk, but to go to sleep, and without any more words encoined himself at her feet, drew his legs up under him, tailor-fashion, and began to read.

She saw him close the book at last and sit there, as she had sat, with it upon his knees, absorbed, reflective. Suddenly, he took up the book again, opened it and referred to the entry on that last page.

He was thinking now, not dreaming. His mind was on the active present. Before long he stole a look at her. She met his eyes.

"I'm glad father told us that the man was left-handed," she said gravely. "Because the man who killed Mr. Hunter was left-handed, too."

She had spoken the very thing his own mind had been groping for without finding, and he started and stared at her. "Why do you say that?" he demanded. "How do you know?"

"It was a left-handed stick. I took it up in my left hand and it fitted; that was when I was fetching it out of the cabin for Uncle Jerry."

"Then that was how you knew I hadn't done it?"

"No. I didn't need any proof. I knew already without that."

"Suppose I had turned out to be left-handed, too?"

"I didn't think of that. But it wouldn't have made any difference to me. When you really have faith in anybody it isn't easily shaken; not by mere circumstances, at least."

"When you really have faith," he repeated. "Yes, I suppose that's so." He pressed his hands against his temples. "But there isn't too much of that divine commodity in the world."

There was a long silence.

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CHAPTER X.

What the Dawn Brought.

The man rose from his seat at the foot of the bunk and, with restless strides, began pacing back and forth in the narrow limits of the little hut. The girl lay still, but her eyes followed him. Her thoughts were keeping step with his.

"There's not much faith in the world, that's true," she said presently. "And yet, that's not exactly the world's fault. When people haven't anything else to walk by, they have to walk by sight." She hesitated a little there, feeling for the words she wanted. "It was so easy," she went on at last, "to clear you of the thing they thought you did yesterday. Couldn't you give them a chance to believe the truth about the other thing too? There must be something you could reveal about that old charge that would wash out the stain of it—something that would make Tom see the falsity of it as clearly as I do."

"No," he said; "that was never possible. It's less possible than ever now."

That involuntary admission told her much. If the thing she suggested were less possible now than it had been before, then, somehow or other, the vindication must have rested in Perry Hunter's hands. But the inability of his voice and the dumb agony she saw in his face, as he paced back and forth beside her, prevented her from following up the admission, or urging him any further.

He pulled himself up sharply and looked at his watch. "It will be daylight in two hours now," he said. "When it comes we'll signal to the

not look up at her to surprise them there. "Now," he said, "I'm going to take off these boots of yours, which are wet, but which will serve excellently, nevertheless, for a pillow, and you are to take off that heavy coat and get inside this bag. Have you ever slept in one?"

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"It is so deliciously warm and soft," she said. "I didn't know you were just being a luxurious sybarite when you refused a mattress and a pair of blankets on the yacht. If only you could be warm, too, and comfortable."

"I shall be," he assured her. "I'll make a cushion of that great coat of yours and sit down here at the foot of the bunk. You're not to bother about me. You're to prove the efficacy of the sleeping bag by going to sleep in it."

"And what will you do all the while sitting there and keeping watch? Would you—would you like to read father's journal? If you would, I'd like to have you, after what you said long ago about the men who risked and lost their lives trying to reach the pole. I think if you will read that book, you will understand, in spite of your wings. And—well, I'd like to have you understand."

He moved the bull's-eye to another part of the hut, where the light from it would not shine in her eyes, and would illuminate the pages of the book she offered him to read, while he sat, wrapped in her great coat, at the foot of the bunk.

Once as he passed by her in the completion of these arrangements, she withdrew her hand from the bag and held it out to him. "You've been very good to be," she said—"I don't mean by risking your life and plunging down into that bank of fog when you knew I was in danger. A brave man would do that, I suppose—some brave men, any way. But you've been better than that."

He told her not to talk, but to go to sleep, and without any more words encoined himself at her feet, drew his legs up under him, tailor-fashion, and began to read.

She saw him close the book at last and sit there, as she had sat, with it upon his knees, absorbed, reflective. Suddenly, he took up the book again, opened it and referred to the entry on that last page.

He was thinking now, not dreaming. His mind was on the active present. Before long he stole a look at her. She met his eyes.

"I'm glad father told us that the man was left-handed," she said gravely. "Because the man who killed Mr. Hunter was left-handed, too."

She had spoken the very thing his own mind had been groping for without finding, and he started and stared at her. "Why do you say that?" he demanded. "How do you know?"

"It was a left-handed stick. I took it up in my left hand and it fitted; that was when I was fetching it out of the cabin for Uncle Jerry."

"Then that was how you knew I hadn't done it?"

"No. I didn't need any proof. I knew already without that."

"Suppose I had turned out to be left-handed, too?"

"I didn't think of that. But it wouldn't have made any difference to me. When you really have faith in anybody it isn't easily shaken; not by mere circumstances, at least."

"When you really have faith," he repeated. "Yes, I suppose that's so." He pressed his hands against his temples. "But there isn't too much of that divine commodity in the world."

There was a long silence.



"You've Been Very Good to Me."

yacht and they'll send for you and take you away—yacht and this precious little you've made. In the meantime, you must go to sleep. You hardly slept at all while I was reading."

"I hardly dare go to sleep—not really deep asleep. If I did I'm afraid you'd turn out to be all a dream, and I'd find myself back in my stateroom on the yacht." She was speaking half in mockery, but there was an undertone of seriousness in her voice.

"Think how unlikely it is that all this can have happened," she went on. "You said this morning you were going to leave us, and I watched you go—how can it be anything but a dream that you were banging aloft there in the sky, above the fog, ready to come plunging down when I cried out for help?"

"I told you once," he said not very steadily, "that one of us might be dreaming, but that one was not you."

"You will promise, then," she asked, "that

The DAIRY



FASTENING THE HEAVY DOOR

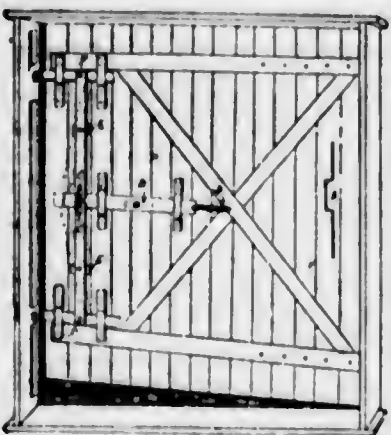
Catches Described Herewith Will Hold Fast and Prevent Warping—How Working Parts Are Made.

By J. W. GRIFFIN.

To prevent a door from being blown about by heavy winds, there should be a fastening at the top and one near the bottom. A hook at the top and a chain at the bottom looks like life in the primitive age.

The fastenings herewith described are those that will stay fastened, and they will prevent the door warping, swinging out at the top or bottom, and will catch every time the door is closed.

The six pieces that hold the working parts to the door are made of heavy hoop iron, bent in the shape as shown in the small drawing at (A).



Fastening for Heavy Doors.

and are fastened to the door by nails or screws. The dotted lines show the position of the working parts when the tumblers are back so that the door may be opened.

(B) A coil spring that holds the tumblers in a closed position. The edge of the door jamb where the tumblers rub as they pass to the sockets, are beveled so that there will be the least possible opposition to them entering.

The notches at (C) are oblong, that the pins that work in them may not bind, as the tumblers are withdrawn. The dotted lines at (D) represent a notch that is in the door, through which the pins move when the door is unlatched.

At (E) there is a piece one-eighth of inch thicker than the tumblers and the pieces that are marked (C); this permits the tumblers to move easily.

There is used three-eighths-inch bolts at (H) to bolt piece (F) to the door, and short bolt of the same size at (F) with the heads next to the door. These bolts work loosely in the holes made in piece (C).

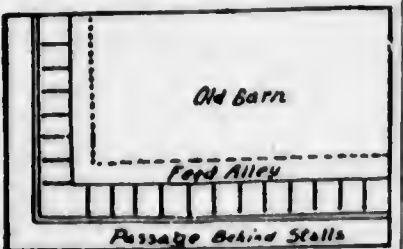
All working parts work just loose enough to move without rubbing hard, but not so loose that there will be any rattling on the door by the wind.

To open the door, the pin (D) is pushed toward the edge of the door, and as soon as released, the tumblers retain their former position, and when the door is shut, the tumblers will slip in place and hold the door secure.

PRACTICAL BARN FOR DAIRY

Diagram Given Herewith Shows How Wisconsin Man Solved Problem of Modern Building.

The accompanying diagram shows how a Wisconsin dairyman solved the problem of building a modern dairy barn at low cost, says the Prairie Farmer. This dairyman was also confronted with the problem of constructing a barn on short notice as he had moved to a newly purchased farm which afforded but a mere excuse of a dairy barn. Accordingly he made his barn in the shape of a lean-to on two sides of an old but well built barn.



Practical Dairy Barn.

The dotted lines in the diagram show the partition between the old barn and the lean-to. By doing this a considerable saving in building material was effected as well as time saved in construction work.

The usual dimensions were followed in the construction of the stalls and alleys. By making the lean-to on the east and south sides of the barn sunlight entered all parts of it some time of the day. Ventilation was provided by hanging the windows at the bottom and providing 3 out-takes, one at each end and one where the additions meet.

Success With Dairying.

The reason why so many dairymen are not making a profit is because they take so little time to give thought to the pamphlets and papers that are sent broadcast all over the country, portraying in such excellent way the need of better cows, better methods and better feeds.

WILSON ON DAIRY INDUSTRY

Extensive Demand for Products in Newly Settled Regions—Development Urgently Needed.

"In much of the west cattle raising for beef has long been the principal business," said Secretary Wilson, "but dairying is comparatively new. There is an extensive market, however, for dairy products; and especially in the newly settled regions it is found that the dairy industry fills such a place in agricultural economy that its development is urgently needed.

"In addition, a special enterprise has been undertaken with creamery patrons in Iowa, the object being to determine whether it will pay creameries to carry on the same sort of work among their own farmer patrons for the sake of getting a better quality of cream as material for making butter. Here, also, record keeping has been introduced, along with other improved methods, and the effort is made to discover the leaks that reduce profits.

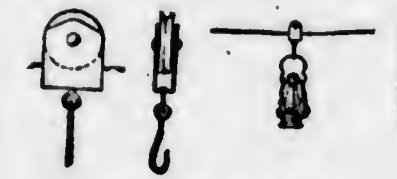
"In the older states of the north, where dairying is already an established industry, the work of the department outside of advice to individuals upon request, consists chiefly in the propagation of cow-testing associations and the improvement of city milk supplies. Cow-testing associations are societies for co-operating in the keeping of herd records by engaging a man who goes from farm to farm periodically, makes observations, and keeps records for the herds of all the members of the association. By this means records are secured without the trouble or expense involved when each man keeps them for himself; and in various other ways the co-operation of the farmers is productive of profit. The primary objects are to detect and weed out inferior individual cows, and by the use of purebred bulls to perpetuate and intensify the valuable characteristics of the cows that are found to be good ones—thus raising the average quality of the individual cow and the total productiveness of the herd. There are 85 cow-testing associations now in 20 states, comprising 45,000 cows.

"The records of one of these associations show that the profit was doubled after four years' work. For instance, a man with eight cows found, the first month of keeping records, that he was losing five and one-half cents per cow, or 44 cents on his herd for that month. After three months' testing he was making a profit of \$32 a month on the herd, and at the end of the year his profits had increased to \$50 a month. This notable increase was due largely to the sale of five of his poorest cows, and the purchase of as many well-producing ones to take their places. In addition, there were changes made in the methods of feeding which conduced to the result."

LANTERN HANGER FOR BARNS

Safe and Handy Way to Use Light in Stable is Shown in Illustration—Won't Turn Over.

The hanger shown in the sketch makes a safe and handy way to use a lantern in a barn or stable. It is constructed of an old grooved pulley with a U-shaped hanger made of sheet iron. The U-shaped hanger, says the Popular Mechanics, is made of a screw eye



Lantern Hanger for a Barn.

cut off and riveted in place, the hook being formed of heavy wire. The pulley is run on a wire stretched overhead from one end of the barn to the other. The lantern can be easily moved from place to place, and, as it is out of the way, it cannot be turned over.

DAIRY NOTES

Palatability is an important feature of good dairy rations.

Facilities for handling milk are giving an impetus to the market.

Don't let the cows out in the storms to stand around. It doesn't pay.

It is rather a difficult task to dry up a cow when in full flow of milk.

If a cow has a habit of side-stepping while milking, examine your finger nails.

A cow producing average testing milk should yield from 7,000 to 8,000 pounds of milk in a year.

Gentleness and patience with the heifer that has calved for the first time will win out every time.

Just after the cow has freshened she should have the same feeds she has been given previous to calving.

To feed cows profitably without some home grown sort of protein, such as the leguminous hays, is difficult.

Sweet corn is one of the very best crops to grow to feed as a soiling crop to the dairy cows in summer.

It is best to reduce the milk producing food, so that a mature cow will dry and rest for a month to six weeks before calving.

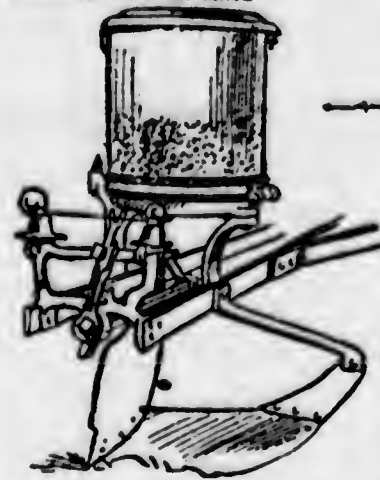
Be good to the cows. These most useful animals are a safe investment. They do not go off into a fence corner and die of cholera.

Successful dairying is largely a matter of securing cheap feed, as well as good cows. The old is one method of economizing on feed.

GASOLINE ENGINES REPLACE FARM HORSES EXTENSIVELY

Liquid Diet of Machine Costs Less Than Oats and Corn for Animals and They are More Versatile—Becoming Most Important Factor in Successful Agriculture of Today.

A CORN PLANTER THAT COUNTS THE GRAINS



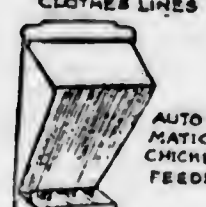
A HANDY WIRE STRETCHER



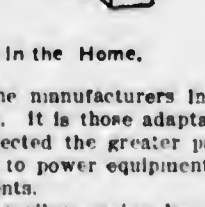
AN INDESTRUCTIBLE KNIFE SHARPENER



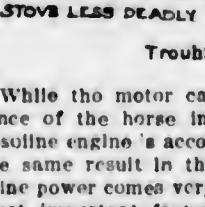
REEL AND STRETCHER FOR CLOTHES LINES



AUTO-MATIC CHICKEN FEEDERS



MAKES THE GASOLINE STOVE LESS DEADLY



Trouble Savers on the Farm and in the Home.

While the motor car is taking the place of the horse in the cities the gasoline engine is accomplishing much the same result in the country. Machine power comes very near being the most important factor in successful, scientific agriculture today, and while motor or steam hauling has been generally adopted only by large planters, practically every modern farmer uses the gasoline engine for driving machinery and doing the bulk of the heavy drudgery on the farm.

That machine power rapidly is taking the place of horse or mule power is shown by the fact that almost all the implements shown by manufacturers and wholesalers at a convention of implement dealers in Kansas City were equipped with engine power. That is true particularly of the heavier farm machinery, some of which now is so ponderous that it scarcely could be moved by the number of horses that conveniently could be hitched to it.

The points that recommend the gasoline engine to the farmer are its wide utility and the fact that its diet of gasoline is less costly than the draught animal's diet of corn, oats and hay. Since the farmer has come to accept the engine as a farm implement and to understand its operation, he has applied its power in many ingenious ways probably never dreamed

of by the manufacturers in the first instance. It is those adaptations that have effected the greater part of the change to power equipment for farm implements.

The gasoline engine has been a blessing particularly to the farmer's wife, who has been relieved of much of the heavy work of housekeeping in the country by the application of the force in performing the drudgery of the kitchen, the laundry and the dairy. It is a very inconsiderate farm husband who today does not lend the use of the gasoline engine to operate pumps, washing machines, churns, cream separators, sausage grinders and even sewing machines and knife sharpeners. And the farm wife is relieved of such work as better off than many of her city sisters.

In farming operations the gasoline engine has done much to promote the adoption of more careful and scientific methods of crop growing. By the application of its power and speed to the operation of hulling, cleaning and seed grading machines it has relieved the planter of practically all of the laborious and time consuming task of selecting carefully his seed grain, one of the main essentials of increased crop yields.

In all farm implement displays nowadays the gasoline engine is the most conspicuous and most numerous represented.

LIVE STOCK IN COLD WEATHER

Animals Must be Fed and Watered Regularly and Daily Wants Supplied—Need Some Exercise.

To keep the stock in good, thrifty condition they must be fed and watered at regular hours and be given regular exercise. Their daily wants must be supplied, and these vary somewhat, according to the weather. It is here that the intelligence, promptness and experience of the farmer come into play. Where there is much stock to attend to and only two persons to do the work, it is important to know what to do first. This will vary according to circumstances. In our own case, commencing at 5 o'clock in the morning, the cows and horses are first fed, says a writer in the Baltimore American. While the cows are eating their mixed feed the stables are cleaned, the udders washed and wiped dry and then milked. The milk is strained into coolers and as soon as full carried to the stone dairy and set in a tank of running water. Then breakfast.

The first thing after breakfast, or about sunrise, is to send off the milk to the railroad station. In winter the night's and morning's milk is sent once a day; in summer the milk is shipped morning and evening.

After the milk is sent off the farmer or his help gives the cows a feed of low mixed hay. The cows are then corded and brushed down, and as soon as the hay is eaten the cows are turned out for exercise and to drink. The horses are then curried and watered and the stables cleaned. The pigs are given warm mill-feed slop, and the hens get a little mixed grain which is scattered through the cut straw of the feeding pen.

The hay and grain for the milk cows in cold weather are thrown into a large feedbox which is fastened to low iron wheels which run on an iron track. After the feed is mixed it is covered over with canvas to cook. Its mixing with holling water several hours in advance the hay and fodder is softened and has a pleasant smell

and of good flavor, and every particle is eaten with avidity.

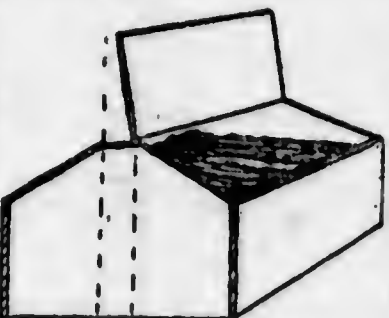
Give cows and pigs warm mill-feed and bran slop, a few sliced carrots to the horses, grated turnips to the ewes and lamb and pulped mangels to the milk cows. The morning's rations should always be prepared the evening before.

All the feeding and most of the cleaning of the stables should be done before breakfast, and this can be readily done provided everything is ready to your hand.

WOOD BOX IS LABOR SAVING

Excellent Plan To Avoid Bother and Resulting Muck by Carrying Fuel Into Kitchen.

The bother and resulting muck of carrying wood, coal or similar fuel into the kitchen to fill the wood box, may be avoided by constructing the box with one-half its size built in the kitchen and the other half to project through the partition, as indicated by dotted lines in drawing, upon the wood-shed side, says the Home-Steader. Where the fuel supply is kept in an attached building next to the



A Labor-Saving Wood Box.

kitchen, as is usual, this is easily possible, and to fill the box you have only to raise the cover on the shed side of box and pile the fuel into same. In using, the housewife removes it from the kitchen side of box as shown in drawing. This has also the advantage of taking up less space in the kitchen as well as being handy and saving water and dust.

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FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF
THE MOUNTAINS

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What Are Your Aims?

Berea Has the Training That is Best For YOU.

Are you not far advanced? Then enter the

FOUNDATION SCHOOL, Thos. A. Edwards, Superintendent. Here you will be placed with others like yourself, under a special teacher, and make most rapid progress. You will master Arithmetic and the common branches and be ready to use them. You will have algebra, drawing, farm and household management, and free text-books. One year in the Foundation School costs less than \$90 and is worth \$1,000.

Are you aiming to be a teacher? Then join the

NORMAL SCHOOL, John Wirt Dinmore, Dean. Here you will be so trained that you will fear no examination, and you will be taught how to teach. The demand for Berea trained teachers far exceeds the supply.

Are you interested in earning money?

THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, Miles E. Marsh, Dean. Mountain Agriculture. Home Science. Nursing. Business Course, Etc. Printing and Book-Binding.

Here you soon double your earning power, and learn to enjoy doing things in a superior manner.

Are you desiring the next best thing to a College Course? Then take two years or three years in the

GENERAL ACADEMY COURSE, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Two years, or three years, in such practical studies as will fit you for an honorable and useful life. You select your studies from such as these: Physiology—the science of health; Civics—the science of government; Grammar—the art of correct speech and letter-writing; Ethics—the science of right and wrong; History—necessary for politics, law and general intelligence; Botany—necessary for the doctor and interesting to every lady; Physics—the science of machinery; Drawing, Bookkeeping, etc., etc.

Do you wish to prepare to enter College? Start in the

BEREA ACADEMY—PREPARATORY COURSES, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Best training in Mathematics, Languages, Science and History. The Academy has its own classrooms and Men's Dormitory, and a large body of students of high character and ability, able instructors, and use of College Library and apparatus.

Berea College

The College itself stands apart from all the other schools under its management and has long maintained the highest standards known in the South. To conform to the Carnegie standards we have diminished our former requirements! Required and elective studies with opportunity to concentrate in particular lines. Latest college library in Kentucky. Laboratories equipped for student practice. Courses leading to the degrees of A. B., B. S., B. L., and B. Ed.

MUSIC (Singing Free). Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken for special fees in connection with work in any of the above schools.

Questions Answered

Berea, Friend of Working Students. Berea College, with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6.00 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in College courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	and Foundation School.	Academy and Normal.	College.
FALL TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 13, 1911	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 1, 1911	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$31.40	\$32.40
WINTER TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 3, 1912	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 14, 1912	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$30.70	\$31.70
SPRING TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 27, 1912	\$15.75	\$17.75	\$18.75
Board, 5 weeks, due May 1, 1912	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50
If paid in advance	\$22.00	\$24.00	\$25.00

Plan Now, Come March 27th

Any able bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to start in the Fall and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and States.

Make your plans to come March 27th.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

D. WALTER MORTON, BEREA, KY



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40 E. 9th Ave., Cincinnati
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40 E. 9th Ave., Cincinnati

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed is full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY ANNVILLE

Annville, Feb. 24.—The weather continues bad and the roads are very muddy.—Dr. Cowley of Berea made a professional call here this week to see Miss Tracy at the Worthington home. He says that she is getting along well.—Miss Cora Langdon who is attending school here is visiting home this Saturday and Sunday.—Misses Eva Peters, Lizzie and Lydia Isaacs, who are attending school here, are visiting their homes at Egypt and Privett this Saturday and Sunday.—Fred Jones of Mildred is attending school here.—E. G. Eversole, traveling salesman for Belknap, was calling on the merchants here, Saturday. He spent Sunday at John Modlocks.—W. F. Jones visited in Annville, Friday.—Daniel Gahard and the Misses Mattie and Pearl Medlock visited the Casteel girls, Friday night.—The Annville Lincoln Hall Literary Society celebrated Washington's birthday, Thursday, with a very good program which was well attended. The following is the program for next Thursday night.

Song.
Roll Call.
Address—J. A. DeHollander.
Recitation—Hettie Powell.
Biography—Laura Amyx.
Instrumental Solo—Ruth L. Ische.
Reading—Lydia Isaacs.
Reading—Edward Strong.
Questions—Stanley Ingram.
Journal—R. A. Johnson.
Pantomime—Alma Rader and Cora Langdon.
Recitation—Savannah Vaughn.
Debate:
Resolved that the right of suffrage belongs to men only.
Affirmative:
Della Carpenter.
Cora Langdon.
Rebecca Casteel.
Negative:
Fred Jones.
J. B. Isaacs.
Jesse Truett.

Privett, Feb. 24.—We are having some fine weather at present.—A. J. Cook is very sick with lagrippe.—Willard Anderson of Sand Gap visited his brother, John Anderson, last Sunday.—Big Anderson and family have moved into the house with his father, M. C. Anderson.—Marion Smith and family have moved back to Clover Bottom.—Mrs. John Vickers' son, who was operated on about a week ago, is improving some.—Mr. and Mrs. Bill Hamilton will leave the last of this month to stay with Mrs. Hamilton's son at Livingston.—W. M. Simpson has been employed to carry the mail from Lynch to Tynor.—The measles are raging through this vicinity.—Miss Lucy Bowles is having a great success with her subscription school.—The farmers are preparing for their crops, as they think winter is over.

KERRY KNOB
Kerby Knob, Feb. 23.—Preaching services were held at this place the third Saturday and Sunday. They

were conducted by the Rev. Hacker whom the church called as pastor for the ensuing year.—Henry Click is somewhat improving from his attack of rheumatism. A twelve pound boy arrived at his home on Feb. 16th. He was named James Hubert.—O. Click who is attending school at Berea visited home folks from Friday till Monday.—James and Elmer Click have about 20 acres of new ground cleared.—Uncle Jack Rose bought 18 bushels of corn from Frank Isaacs, paying a dollar per bushel.—Connie Hays of Ohio visited relatives at this place last week.—We are sorry to hear of the death of Alfred Broughton. He left this place and went to Ohio some years ago.

CLOVER BOTTOM
Clover Bottom, Feb. 26.—Cass Lunsford and family have lagrippe.—Roy and Z. Dean visited their grandfather, John Smith, of Shirley, yesterday.—S. W. Abrams is very low with pneumonia fever.—Mrs. Nettie Abrams while visiting her uncle, M. H. Smith, was taken very sick and has not yet been able to return home.—Mrs. Bettie Trent of New Castle, Ind., who has been here on an extended visit, will return home in a few days.—M. G. Cruse and wife were made happy a few days ago over the arrival of a fine boy. He was named Noel May.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Baker a few days ago, a fine boy, who was named William Joseph. Both the mother and child are doing well.—Dr. C. B. Dougherty of Valley View made a business trip in this county, Wednesday and Thursday.—M. G. Cruse won the prize in the drawing contest for a fat hog at J. S. VanWinkle's.

ISAACS
Isaacs, Feb. 22.—Farmers have been plowing but the recent rain and snow stopped them.—Rev. J. G. Allen, 73 years of age, fell and broke his leg near the hip joint a few days ago. He seems to be doing fairly well.—Henry H. Davis who has been very sick for some time is improving.—Tom Truett's work horse recently died.—Mrs. Mary J. Barrett of Berea is visiting her father, Mr. J. G. Allen.—Mrs. Dora Carmack will soon go to Hamilton, O. Her husband is there at work.—Walter and Bill Rogers and Bill Hollin are visiting relatives in this community.—J. L. Davis has sold his team to Phee Holland.—Mrs. Annie Brewer visited Mrs. Sarah Davis, Friday.

MADISON COUNTY SILVER CREEK

Silver Creek, Feb. 26.—Miss Flossie Hostetter of Ohio is visiting the Misses Johnson.—Miss Stella Swinford of Disputanta and Miss Ella Lake of Harts visited Mrs. Gertrude Lake last week.—We are glad to hear that Harve Bratcher is able to be out again after a severe attack of rheumatism.—Bradley Lake was at Orlando and Wildie buying fur last week.—Joe VanWinkle is attending Lancaster Court this week.—Bill Anderson was visiting on Clear Creek, Saturday and Sunday.—Isaac Johnson contemplates going to California

soon.—Ben Foley gave the young folks a party last Friday night.—Leola Gibson and wife of Big Hill visited Mrs. W. A. Johnson, Saturday and Sunday.

BIG HILL
Big Hill, Feb. 22.—Mrs. Lucy Gordon who has been visiting relatives here for the past six months has returned to her home in Lexington. She was accompanied by her brother, P. Hayes.—Jacob Haley and wife have moved into the house with Mr. Haley's son, William.—Reuben Gahard has occupied Mr. Haley's place on Owsley.—Rev. Turpin preached at the school house last Saturday and Sunday. He had good attendance. Mr. Turpin also preached at Pilot Knob church, Sunday.—H. H. Harrison is spending a few days here this week.—James Baker of Berea spent Monday night at Philip Hayes' on his way to Sand Gap.—Mat Green sold a fine cow and calf to Henry Farley.—The farmers are making the very best use of the nice weather.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY JOHNETTA

Johnetta, Feb. 18.—The social life of this place has considerably revived. We now have in addition to the Literary Society and night school a singing school led by Edward Ballinger. The latter meets on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings. The rehearsals are held in the rooms of the Literary Society on Main St.—The Sunday school which was organized three weeks ago with J. W. Lee as superintendent is growing rapidly. From all indications the Sunday school will soon reach 75 or 100 scholars as the spring weather approaches.—The night school conducted by Mr. McCoy, superintendent of the works here, has also proved very successful. The classes meet on Mon-

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DISPUTANTA
Disputanta, Feb. 24.—The roads are in a very bad condition.—Albert Hart is on the sick list.—W. S. Shearer has been sick for several days.—W. A. Hammond is having his fence repaired.—A great number of people from here are attending Engle's sale.—Will Abrams and family of Climax were the guests of Bill Shearer today. They were on their way to Indiana, where they will make their future home.—Mrs. Settles and her children left the 22nd for Indianapolis, Ind.—Everybody should subscribe for The Citizen.

BOONE
Boone, Feb. 26.—June Wren is quite sick.—Squire J. H. Lambert made a business trip to Livingston last week.—J. W. Lambert sold his property near Boone to a Mr. Blair of Clay Co. Mr. Blair will move to his property soon.—George Lamb and Albert Winton of Duluth were visiting relatives here, Saturday.—Joe Levett recently moved to the property of J. H. Lambert.—A. D. Levett made a business trip to Berea, Friday.—Mrs. James Grant and Mrs. Wm. Richmond were in Boone one day last week.—Miss Sinda Little of Morgan was visiting friends near Sulder, Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Margaret Richmond and family recently moved to the property of Mrs. Mattie Coyle.—Mary Crutcher of Berea is visiting friends and relatives near Sulder.—George Poynter who is employed on the railroad near Morning View was visiting his parents a few days ago.—Mrs. Mattie Coyle was in Boone one day last week.

ESTILL COUNTY LOCUST BRANCH

Locust Branch, Feb. 23.—Miss Mamie Elliott who has been visiting

A WELCOME VOICE

There has been so much of a derogatory nature published about the Mountains of Kentucky, both in the press of the state and in the northern and eastern press, that it is refreshing to find a voice anywhere raised in their defense.

The Lexington Herald, which itself sets a good example of fairness, copied editorially and commented favorably upon the following paragraphs from the Elizabethtown News of which the Editor is Mr. Harry Sommers:

"For some time past we have been carefully studying the newspaper reports of crime committed in Kentucky, and the trials of those indicted for the same. We have especially been comparing the record in these particulars of what is known as the Mountains of Kentucky with Louisville, the Metropolis of the State, and Lexington, the leading city of the Blue Grass. These two cities probably represent the highest culture and best educated places of the Commonwealth. In each of them crime is just as prevalent as in a like population in either the Tenth or Eleventh Congressional District, and the per cent of convictions, in murder cases especially, is larger than in Louisville or Lexington."

"We have, of course, been unable to keep tab on all the cases in any of the sections, but barring the feuds in the mountains, which we now think is a matter of the past, life is as safe in the mountains of Kentucky as it is in either Louisville or Lexington and probably much safer. It is easier to fix a jury or to prevent justice in our cities than in our mountain territory and it is more often done. It is time our metropolitan press should quit slandering our mountain people and sweep cleaner before their own doors. The establishment of churches and abolition of the saloon are chiefly responsible for the improved conditions in the mountains and if the Blind Tigers could be put out of business the mountains would show still greater improvement in the observance of the law. Whiskey from lawless dives is at the bottom of nearly every killing in that part of the State."

We do not think that Mr. Sommers' paper has ever been guilty of slandering the mountains as some of his contemporaries in the Blue Grass must certainly have, and it is gratifying indeed to have a paper of the standing of the News and a man of the character of Mr. Sommers call the attention of the state to the wrongs that exist in the eyes of some other localities, while not condoning any wrongs in the eyes of the mountain people.

These paragraphs from Mr. Sommers are in delightful contrast to some of the effusions of the Central Kentucky press during the campaign of last fall.

day and Thursday evenings from 7 to 9. On Monday evenings the elementary subjects, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and on Thursday evenings various mining subjects, including caulage, drainage, ventilation and the different methods of mining are taken up.—Services were held at the New Hope church last Saturday and Sunday, being conducted by Rev. Dillard Parker and Rev. W. M. Durham. The meetings were largely attended and very successful.—Mrs. Mollie Harvey of Richmond spent Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. M. M. Abney.—Miss America Owens returned to her home at Disputanta after an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. Henry Abney.—Miss Ida Mullens of Withers spent Sunday with Mrs. F. Shell.—Solomon Shell has been confined to his home for the past week with a serious attack of indigestion.

CLIMAX RICHMOND

Climax, Feb. 24.—Otto Fonell of Kirksville was at Climax on business last week.—Squire Moore held Court Tuesday, the 20th. The Crutcher boys were acquitted. They were accused of cutting timber without permission.—Chas. Forsythe who is working on the railroad near Covington visited home, Sunday.—Aunt Theresa Reynolds of Wildie who has been sick so long died last Wednesday and was laid to rest in the Wildie cemetery last Friday. She leaves a host of friends and relatives to mourn her loss.—Thomas McGuire who has been laid up for some time from a cut foot is out again.

OWSLEY COUNTY RICHTOWN

Richtown, Feb. 24.—It rained Tuesday night, making another tide. Wednesday afternoon a severe wind storm prevailed and continued all Wednesday night blowing down fences and doing other damage. The wind was followed by very cold weather.—Abner Baker has returned home from down the river where he has been on timber. He went as far as Heidelberg.—J. R. Willis, of London was here, Friday night, on his way from North Fork, where he had been buying timber. He has some timber on South Fork which he purchased from H. C. Eversole and will begin working it into staves soon.—



Royal BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Used and praised by the most competent and careful pastry cooks the world over

The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar—made from grapes

The board of magistrates of Owsley County were authorized to meet at Booneville last Monday to transact business for the county. J. L. Gahard from this, the 4th district, attended.—Some of our citizens are planning to go to Ohio soon. Jacob Gahard, Sr., is among the number.—Mrs. McGaffick who has been visiting her daughter, Nettie, at Cow Creek has returned to her home in Pennsylvania.

OBITUARY

Elder J. B. Rowlett died at his home in Owsley County, Feb. 20th, 1912. He was 78 years of age, having been born in Claiborne County, Tenn., in 1834.

Mr. Rowlett was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church and also for many years a minister in that church. He was a good man and loved by all who knew him. He died without fear and in confident expectation of the life of the righteous in Heaven.

Brother Rowlett was the last of a family of twelve children, and he himself raised twelve, of whom eight are now living. A respect in which Elder Rowlett was somewhat distinguished is in the fact that he was what might be considered a "matrimonial person," he having officiated, it is said, possibly at more weddings than any other man in Kentucky.

His loss will be sorely felt by many who loved him and respected him.

FOUR DEFINITE RULES

Every one knows that Berea stands for a sensible and orderly student life. Many readers of The Citizen will be glad to know what the chief rules and customs are.

The one rule is that each student shall earnestly promote improvement in himself and others. This one rule is made more practical by being expanded under the following heads:

1. Attention to School Duties. (a) Attendance.—Each student shall be punctually present for every lesson, work-period, or public exercise announced as required, including daily chapel exercises, College Sunday School, and Family Worship where he boards, and shall not leave town without permission except to return home at the end of terms. (b) Studious Habits.—Students shall give the best part of each day to study,

and refrain from disturbing fellow students in study hours.

II. Social Relations.—Young men and young women are prohibited on pain of immediate dismissal from meeting together in any private place. Young women must guard their reputation, and young men must guard their own reputation and that of their lady friends by observing the proprieties mentioned in the chapter on general conduct in this manual.

III. Forbidden Places.—(a) Places of ill-repute, liquor saloons, gambling rooms, etc., should such ever exist at Berea or be found elsewhere, must not be entered by students.

(b) Eating houses and places of amusement in Berea, not controlled by the College, must not be entered by students on pain of immediate dismissal. The institution provides for the recreation of its students, and ample accommodation for meals and refreshment, and cannot permit outside parties to solicit student patronage for gain.

IV. Forbidden Practices.—(a) Students may not engage in card-playing.

(b) Students may not use gun-powder, nor keep weapons on their person or in their rooms. Any weapons brought must be deposited with the student's advising officer.

(c) Students are prohibited on pain of immediate dismissal from using tobacco or having tobacco, pipes or cigarette papers in their possession.

ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Democrats and Citizens of Madison County, Kentucky:
I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Judge of the Madison County Court, and I will appreciate and be under many obligations to you for your support. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to the enforcement of the laws against all offenders alike; to show no partiality for or toward any one; to do everything I can for the advancement of good roads without favoring any particular section of the County; to treat everyone having business in my office courteously and kindly; to welcome you in the office at all times, and to see that the tax payers get full value for every cent of money expended by the County. Hoping to have a favorable consideration at your hands, I am yours very truly,

H. C. Rice.

THE Berea National Bank.

No. 2425.
Report of the condition of the Berea National Bank, at Berea, in the state of Kentucky at the close of business, Feb. 20, 1912.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$108,222.30
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	1,108.69
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....	28,000.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	7,600.00
Other real estate owned.....	3,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents.....	17,353.84
Checks and other cash items.....	100.82
Notes of other National Banks.....	80.00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels, and Cents.....	192.81
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK VIE:	
Specie.....	8,416.70
Legal-tender notes.....	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation).....	1,250.00
TOTAL.....	172,272.66

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in.....	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund.....	16,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses and Taxes paid..	922.04
National Bank notes outstanding.....	24,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	51,787.18
Demand certificates of deposit.....	54,038.44
Certified Checks.....	526.00
TOTAL.....	172,272.66

State of Kentucky, County of Madison, ss:
I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. Gay, Cashier.
Correct—Attest: D. N. Welch, Jno. W. Welch, Wright Kelly, Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1912
W. H. Porter, Notary Public.